

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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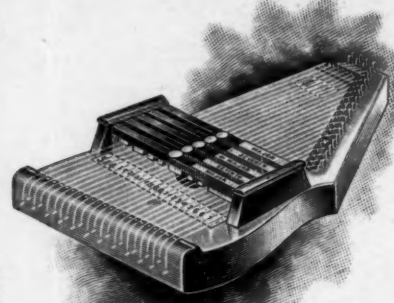
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE GENERAL RESULT IN THE STATE ELECTIONS.

THERE has been no turn or break in the Republican tide. The elections last week resulted in remarkable Republican victories, in a clean sweep from East to West. Overwhelming majorities was the rule in the States that went Republican last year, while substantial gains were made in States long deemed safely and solidly Democratic. The greatest significance attaches to the result in Maryland, Kentucky, and New Jersey, which have passed into Republican control, for the first time since the birth of the party.

Twelve States and one Territory, Utah, which voted on the question of Statehood, held elections, and of these only Mississippi and Virginia went Democratic. The latter elected a State Legislature by the usual Democratic majority, and the former a Democratic governor on a free-silver platform, the only rival candidate being a Populist. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, New Jersey, Kentucky, Maryland, and Utah all went Republican, and among the results will be a Republican majority in the national Senate after March, 1897, as New York, Kentucky, Maryland, and Utah will elect Senators.

In commenting on the meaning of the outcome, the Republican papers assert that the country has unmistakably declared for protection, Americanism at home and abroad, and a Republican financial policy. The Democratic and Independent journals offer different explanations. They see in the verdict a condemnation of bossism and individual treachery rather than of Democracy. In Maryland, there was a Democratic revolt against Senator Gorman and the candidates nominated through his influence, and the Republican ticket was supported by Democratic newspapers like the *Baltimore Sun*. In Kentucky, silver was the chief issue, and General Hardin, who repudiated the platform and avowed himself a believer in free silver, was opposed by anti-silver Democrats. In New Jersey political corruption was charged against

the Democrats, and the Democratic newspapers claim that the Republican victory was not a partizan one. In Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, and Iowa national issues were prominent.

We devote considerable space to comment from the press of the States figuring in the elections:

The Democratic Conservative Tried in Turn.—"The blow of last year's election was aimed straight at the Free-Trade extremists of the Democratic Party. This year's elections wipe out the Democratic Conservatives. With the overthrow of both, the party is doomed till the era of new questions and a fresh reorganization. . . . The Democratic Conservatives who stripped the Wilson bill of some of its extreme features were Gorman of Maryland, Brice of Ohio, Hill and Murphy of New York, and Smith of New Jersey.



GOVERNOR-ELECT GRIGGS, OF NEW JERSEY.

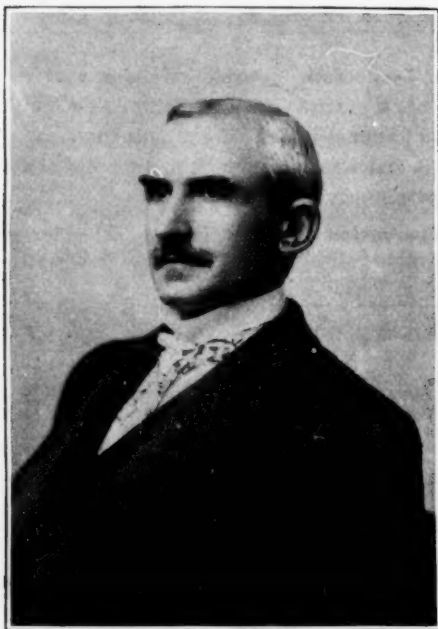
"It is suggestive and significant that the elections leave these Conservatives stranded. Brice is overwhelmingly beaten in Ohio and will go out of the Senate. Hill sustains another crushing defeat in New York and will likewise lose his seat. Gorman remains in the Senate for a time longer, but his wings are clipped and his influence diminished. Smith, of New Jersey, was not directly on trial but his State spews out his party and reduces his power. The success of the Conservatives in modifying the Wilson bill did not stay the popular execution or save themselves. The difference was only one of degree and the people are against the whole kind."—*The Press (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

Clevelandism Chiefly Responsible.—"The emphatic reprimand repeated on Tuesday was not solely due to a continuance of the obliquity and pigheadedness which caused the national rebuke of Mr. Cleveland in 1894, a rebuke equivalent to a declaration that, if under the Constitution the American people possessed the power, they would that moment have ejected him from the post in which he had ceased to be their representative. A reassertion of their inflexible purpose to be rid of him at the earliest possible hours was rendered necessary by his folly in permitting a knot of parasites and cuckoos to propose a third term for the man whose second term even his countrymen were hungering to shorten. From the instant that crazy scheme was mooted, it became impossible for the Democracy to poll its full party vote, not merely in the North, but in such Southern States as Maryland and Kentucky. From that instant it was certain that 1895, like 1894, would utter the blast of warning and of doom. What! A third term for the twice-convicted Jonah of the Democracy! In the blaze of Tuesday's indignant protest, the third-term project will not get a vote in the next Democratic national convention."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, New York.

Condemnation of the Administration and Congress.—"So far as the elections go, there can not be the slightest question that the policies of the Cleveland Administration and the record of the

Democratic Congress have received this week a condemnation even more deliberate and overwhelming than that which was passed upon them in the combined State and Congressional contests of 1894.

"That is the hard, cold truth of the situation which the Democratic leaders in this nation must face. Their party strength in



GOVERNOR-ELECT LOWNDES, OF MARYLAND.

this country has been going steadily, swiftly downward ever since the present Democratic Administration came in. Month by month and year by year their hold on the people has been weakening. Mr. Cleveland has proven in his second term the weakest and most obnoxious President in the latter history of the American Republic. His firm stand for sound money, which was wise, courageous, and effective—the one bright spot in his career—is almost entirely forgotten in the distrust and indignation which his tariff notions and his 'policy of infamy' have aroused among the most intelligent and conservative of his fellow countrymen. Unless something now unforeseen intervenes before next autumn, it is almost certain that the Democratic Presidential candidate will receive even fewer electoral votes than were won for Greeley in 1872."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

National Significance of New Jersey's Vote.—"The might of the people asserted itself finally in the election that has, by great majorities, given to New Jersey a Republican governor and Legislature. It struck the first blow at Democratic misrule in 1893, it repeated the blow with greater force in 1894, and now, by a third and final blow, it has annihilated all that remained of Democratic State government in New Jersey.

"The victory in our State has other potent meanings, too. The contest had national aspects. The significance of its results has been recognized throughout the land. . . . The election in this State only emphasizes the verdict of a year ago. It shows the popular sentiment of the country. It is a message of encouragement to the Republican Party in every State of the Union. It is a prophecy for November, 1896, when a Republican President and Congress will be elected amid the plaudits of a nation."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Newark.

A Moral, not a Partizan, Victory in New Jersey.—"The victories of the Republican Party in New Jersey in 1893, 1894, and 1895 have been moral victories. They are too pronounced to be traced to any other cause than deep-rooted and vitally persistent principle inherent in the people.

"The fight of yesterday was not made against either the candidates or the principles of the Democratic Party. It was a sally on an institution repugnant alike to good government and popular sentiment. It was an attack upon the boss machine, cowering behind the Democratic Party. What is true of yesterday's contest is also true of the two preceding State campaigns. This is a stern fact which should be now impressed upon all Democrats who honor the traditions of their party and who respect patriotism and purity in public life. Unless the Democratic Party from this day forth sets about the wholesome work of placing its own household in order, the State of New Jersey may as well be rated in the column of Republican States."—*The Evening News (Ind.)*, Newark.

Maryland Decides to Try the Other Side for a While.—

"The simplest view of the case is that the political reaction which began in 1894 has continued, and has acquired greater momentum

in 1895. The history of politics shows that the pendulum of progress swings slowly, but, nevertheless, surely, to extremes. Parties rise and fall, and each movement of action and reaction results in energy which carries the institutions of the country long in the prescribed course of events which is afterward detailed in history. . . .

"The change [in Maryland] was made possible by a conviction that public interests would be advanced and good government furthered if the management of affairs were placed in other hands. Whether this hope will be realized the future alone can show. The demonstration that no man or set of men can enjoy fixed tenure of place ought to have a tendency to quicken the conscience of officials and stimulate them to a faithful discharge of duty."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

A Victory for Democracy in Reality.—"The people of Maryland have won in their great fight for political freedom and pure government, and the leaders who have brought discredit upon Maryland Democracy have been branded with the lasting stigma of stern popular condemnation. . . . It is a victory for Democracy, not for Republicanism, one of the greatest victories, in fact, that Democracy has ever won in the whole course of its history. Democracy is the rule of the people, and by this triumph the people have asserted their authority and resumed their sway. Greater is he who conquereth himself than he who taketh a city, and the Democratic masses of Maryland have shown that they are patriots of the highest type with whom the public welfare is superior to partizan considerations, and who, when the occasion demands, can conquer their political prejudices for the good of their State."—*The Sun (Dem.)*, Baltimore.

Ohio an Incident in the General Result.—"Ex-Governor Campbell will still have the 'ex' before his name, and will not be considered as a Presidential probability, but all Democrats appreciate that he made a splendid fight under most discouraging circumstances. The failure of the Springfield convention to take a positive stand on the money question made it impossible to conduct an aggressive campaign on national issues. The candidate then followed the best possible course. He forced State issues to the front and won to his support thousands who were disgusted with the Springfield platform. That he was able to prevent an open bolt, is a high tribute to his qualities as a leader and his personal popularity. . . . The local result was but an incident of the general Republican victory."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

Republicans Can Not Hold Kentucky.—"The agglomeration of ignorance and opportunism, which has carried Kentucky, can not hold it, except as Democrats are wilfully blind and hopelessly perverse. The temporary 'clean-up,' so-called, may not be without some advantage. . . . The rock-ribbed Republicans of Maine, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Iowa have lost those States each twice the last thirty years without hurt to the Republican Party, or the public service. May not the rock-ribbed Democrats of Kentucky lose one battle in thirty years without going to pieces?"



GOVERNOR-ELECT BUSHNELL, OF OHIO.

"We think so, assuredly, and, so thinking, we invoke all good Democrats to swallow their chagrin, to bottle up their resentment, cork the bottle tight and throw it in the bushes, and, having taken a good, pious swear to relieve the pressure and a good chew of tobacco to soothe the pain, let them pick their flint, pool their issues, and try it again, trusting God, who is good, to do the rest!"—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

Utah Now and for the Future Republican.—"The victory is pronounced enough to make clear that Utah now and for the

future is to be Republican, because, as the years go by and the new voting population comes of age, quite two thirds of the increase, and we believe four fifths, will be Republicans. It is a great victory, and it was fairly won. The work that has been done has been very fine. The effort to stampede the old Liberals failed. The extraordinary exertions and the new inventions tried by the Democracy to carry people off their feet all failed, and the victory comes solely because in Utah a majority of the people are tired of Democratic methods, tired of Democratic pretensions, tired of a party that perpetually, when in defeat, holds out unreasonable hopes to the people, and when given power, goes back on all promises and leaves the people of the country stranded."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Salt Lake City.

Brief Comment.

"Taking a general view of the results of yesterday's work by the voters of the United States, it is clear that the tidal wave which flowed in last year is still high and receding very slowly,

if at all. It is bound to drown out the Democratic national ticket next year, and the Congress elected in 1896 will be as strongly Republican as any enthusiast could wish. Democracy is still in the slough of despond, and there it will stay, as it well deserves."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

"Mr. Bradley owes his election, and the Republicans their victory, to the bold, frank, and uncompromising manner in which he



GOVERNOR-ELECT BRADLEY, OF KENTUCKY.

declared and defended the position of the party for sound money and a protective tariff. At no time or place did he attempt to evade or cloud either issue, and the result must be accepted that Kentuckians believe only in honest money, and are as firm in their desire to protect American industries, as were their fathers who followed the banner of Kentucky's greatest statesman, Henry Clay."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, Louisville.

"The elections show no gain made by the cheap-money people. They indicate some gains made by the advocates of sound money. But they also show that the advocacy of cheap money is still a great political force which must be combated persistently every day and in every county and town and school district until a year from this time at the least."—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.)*, New York.

"Two potent causes of popular opposition operated on the 5th instant to again overwhelm the Democracy. These were, first, the demand of a very large proportion of Democratic voters, especially in the South and West, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and, second, the new tariff act, which extended the free list and reduced duties upon many domestic manufactures."—*The Ledger (Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The philosophic observer will not make the mistake of regarding the results of elections as distinctly partizan successes, but will rather regard them as manifestations of the substantial, though at times dormant, power of an electorate which is on occasion at once vigilant, independent, and easily mobilized."—*Bradstreet's (Ind.)*, New York.

"Where local issues were not alone responsible for the result, there seems to be little doubt that national issues—not only silver and tariff, but the general Cleveland policy—may be reasonably charged with the remarkable turn-over."—*The Times (Ind.)*, Trenton.

"Remembering the astonishing tidal wave of 1893 and 1894, with which the results of this year are compared, it is more than satisfactory to find that the Republicans are not merely holding every important point, but at some of the highest importance are gaining. It is an 'off year,' and majorities are not expected to be large, but they are much too large to inspire any Democrat

with hope. The party which holds all that it gains, after such phenomenal victories, and even gains yet more, has the best assurance that it has with it the convictions and the hearts of the great majority of the American people."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

"Since 'the cruel war is over,' while the victors wear a smile of triumph, which is natural, let their whilom foes take their defeat in good part, and all pull together, without anger and without undue exultation, to build up a commonwealth which shall be the pride of the nation and an added glory to the galaxy of resplendent, sovereign, and United States."—*The Herald (Dem.)*, Salt Lake City.

"The election means the indorsement of Republican principles by the people of the entire country.

"It means that Ohio shall lead—that the star of McKinley is rising.

"It means in Ohio that Foraker shall sit in the United States Senate, and that Brice shall remain in New York.

"It means that Cleveland and Clevelandism are forever dead.

"It means prosperity for the people—work and pay for all."—*The Commercial Gazette (Rep.)*, Cincinnati.

"The returns can be accounted for on no other ground than that the people are disappointed with Democratic rule and are more determined than ever to atone for the mistake of 1892. The results make the election of a Republican President and Vice-President and Congress next year a foregone conclusion. Nothing can now turn the tide that has been gaining volume and velocity for three years."—*The Capital (Rep.)*, Topeka.

SIGNIFICANCE OF TAMMANY'S VICTORY.

AFTER its overwhelming defeat a year ago, Tammany's triumph at last week's election is regarded as an interesting problem. Tammany's victory in New York county was as sweeping as the Republican victories elsewhere. It elected its entire county ticket and most of its candidates for Senators and Assemblymen by substantial majorities. While the control of the city remains with the Republicans, the moral effect of the reversal of last year's anti-Tammany verdict at a time when Democracy throughout the country was in disfavor is conceded by all to be sufficiently important to merit serious consideration. Several explanations are advanced in the New York press, but the chief factor is found in the German-American opposition to the enforcement of the excise laws by the Police Commission. "Roosevelt did it," seems to be the more or less general verdict. We append a number of comments:

Roosevelt's Contempt for the Consequences—and the Result.—"But for the exasperating effect of Mr. Roosevelt's uncalled-for, unjust, harsh, and oppressive execution of the Sunday Excise law a union of all the anti-Tammany forces would have been as easy and as triumphant as it was last year. His senseless and irritating policy made a complete union impossible, as *The World* warned him and the Mayor would be the case. He 'did not care a rap for consequences.' Consequences have not cared a rap for him or for the reform administration which sustained when it should have checked him.

"The predicted reaction has come. Tammany triumphs in the first election after its tremendous overthrow.

"It is a most illogical result, but people do not stop to reason when they are angry and disgusted. It was in vain that *The World* urged that 'Tammany can not legislate'—a point confirmed by the overwhelming Republican majority in the Legislature. A large number of voters, among the Germans especially, saw only that the Excise law was being enforced here as it never had been before and as it was not enforced in any other city in the State. They found their personal liberty denied, their harmless habits restrained, themselves insultingly classified with 'criminals,' and 'dry Sundays' exultingly decreed for the poor while the rich could drink at their good pleasure. Resentment overruled reason, and Tammany was sustained in a blind protest against Rooseveltism."—*The World (Dem.)*.

New York Opposed to Intolerance and Fanaticism.—"New York is a city that is accustomed to treat public matters in a

broad, liberal, generous spirit. It is intolerant, as all great cities should be, of the different opinions that are held by the varied classes that compose its vast population, and interferes with none so long as they do not affect the general welfare of the public. It will endure no 'blue laws,' nor does it desire, on the other hand, unbridled and objectionable freedom. It believes in 'personal liberty' within the limits of moderation. And, above all, it believes in a just and discriminating enforcement of existing laws—enforced in their spirit rather than their letter.

"With mistaken zeal, however, with singularly unwise judgment that amounted to folly, the reform administration which a vast majority of the public believed in in 1894, and, as far as the principles of reform go, believe in still, instituted an arbitrary, oppressive, dogged enforcement of the excise law which aroused the indignation and determined opposition of the people.

"Had it been enforced as were other laws by the same officials, in a spirit of fairness, and in no offensive, arbitrary, irritating way, it would not have created the widespread indignation and opposition that was speedily and unfortunately engendered."—*The Herald (Ind.)*.

Republicans Lost Nothing by Their Sunday Policy.—"As to the city and county, it must be said that some of the more sanguine of the supporters of the union ticket have been disappointed. And yet not many. For when it was taken into account that what is called the normal Democratic majority in this county has been from 50,000 to 60,000; and that the overturn of last year was absolutely phenomenal; and when the further fact was reckoned with that this year Tammany was strengthened by the addition to its vote of the Garoo following, whatever that may have been, while the Republicans were weakened by factional division and lack of confidence in the county organization; when these things were seriously considered, there was no ground for confidence in the election of the union ticket. But when the general effect of this victory—if it may be called so—of the Tammany county ticket is considered, it will be seen that it amounts to nothing whatever beyond the retention of a few local offices with a limited amount of patronage. Upon the vital question of municipal reform it will have no influence and possess no significance. With or without the County Clerk and Register and the judicial officers chosen yesterday the work of reform will go forward and with renewed purpose and accelerated energy. There need be no mistake about that. . . .

"But one thing seems perfectly clear, and that is that the Republican Party lost nothing anywhere in the county or the State by taking a positive and outspoken stand upon the question of maintaining and enforcing the time-honored Sunday laws. And what is worth more than any gain or loss, it comes out of the campaign with its honor untarnished and the high satisfaction of having acted with the courage of its convictions. The whole excise question now remains open for intelligent treatment. And it is barely possible that the Garoos, who out of pure spite kicked their best friends and voted for their own worst enemies, may begin to-day and to-morrow to see that they have made a mistake."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*.

Calling a Halt to Tyranny.—"A party of sportsmen, setting out to capture a tiger in the disorder and with the recklessness manifested by the parties seeking to annihilate Tammany, would infallibly be scattered, and some of them would get eaten by the beast. Add to the total lack of discipline among Tammany's assailants the determination of the mass of Independent voters to administer a stinging rebuke to the extravagant and Puritanical reformers, who are beginning to manifest small respect for the taxpayer, and it is not wonderful that straight Democracy had a walkover. The masses can not be fooled. They saw that behind the excise persecution of the reform party lay concealed, and ready for introduction at the proper moment, other centralizing and tyrannical measures, calculated to perpetuate the Republican Party in office here. They have called a halt. Next year they will call another one—throughout the State. If the sham reformers are capable of being wise in time, they may escape the whirlwind. But they show no signs of repentance."—*The Journal (Dem.)*.

A Blind Protest of Excited Voters.—"Beyond question the decisive factor in the result has been the Sunday excise issue. The rigid enforcement of Sunday prohibition and the unnecessary proclamation of the maintenance of the law and of the continued

execution of its purpose, together with the denunciation of those who were not in sympathy with it, exasperated a large class of citizens who looked upon it as a question of personal liberty and of rights that were interfered with by an arbitrary exercise of authority. Right or wrong, the great body of German citizens were so excited by the manner in which this subject was dealt with that they were blinded to any other effect of their voting than that of uttering their protest, which they were determined to do at the ballot-box. Deplorable as this spirit may be, it is common to all classes of voters when they think they have a grievance. It is like the blind protest against 'hard times' or against any policy that is felt to be oppressive and that is credited to those in power."—*The Times (Dem.)*.

Not Roosevelt's Acts, but Miller's Talk.—"One would say that a people used to self-government and fit for self-government would have recognized this fact [that the Police Commission did their duty], and would have turned their attention promptly to procuring a change of the law through the Legislature. We do not think so meanly of our German-Americans as to suppose that they did not think of this, and that they supposed they would better themselves as to beer by electing a County Clerk, a Register, and three Supreme Court Judges. The Committee of Fifty appealed to their reason, as good citizens, by promising a change of the law this winter, but their appeal was made fruitless by the action of the Republican convention on the Sunday question, by the windy lucubrations of Warner Miller on the same subject, and by reiterated declarations of the New York *Tribune* that the Miller Sabbath was to remain the law of the land. In fact, it would have been difficult to devise better means of driving the beer-loving Germans into the arms of Tammany than the Sabatarian articles to which this journal treated them from day to day, while nominally supporting the fusion ticket. There was, under the circumstances, an abundance of the absurdity in them in which the editors of that paper occasionally delight to wallow. Everything that could be said was said to warn the Germans that they had nothing to hope from the Legislature. Tammany demagogues could not have had better materials for their canvass."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*.

The Excise Issue a Small Factor.—"To a small but appreciable extent the excise question entered into the determination which the voters of New York city made between the party tickets and candidates on Tuesday. Perhaps as many as five per cent. of those who voted the victorious Tammany Hall ticket did so to record their protest against the literal enforcement of laws which this five per cent. is not strong enough and never will be strong enough to repeal. The Democratic organization of Tammany, behind which stands solidly ninety-five per cent. or more of the votes cast for its nominees on Tuesday, did not stipulate and agree to yield to 'the personal liberty, Sunday opening' free-beer advocates. Tammany Hall will stand by the Democratic State platform and the past record of the organization, which has been one of extreme conservatism, opposed alike to the views of political incendiaries and the projects of those who are always clamoring for a radical revision of laws made in the interest of sobriety and good order."—*The Sun (Dem.)*.

"The fact that New York city alone was exempt from the Republican deluge causes the Republicans to think, and proves that the assistance given to Tammany by the friends of personal liberty was not bad policy after all. The friends of personal liberty will yet find assistance in the Republican camp when an attempt is made to change the excise laws. But those who think that the Republicans would show liberality from a sense of gratitude are mistaken. As yet Tammany has won only a few offices, which give it no influence. But it is quite true that Tammany must necessarily revive if Roosevelt is allowed to have his own way, and non-partizan administration is thrown aside."—*Staats-Zeitung (Dem.)*.



AND THE CAT CAME BACK.

—*The World, New York.*

THE MARLBOROUGH-VANDERBILT WEDDING.

FOR weeks the newspapers have been printing columns and pages of matter, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous, concerning the young Duke of Marlborough and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, whose wedding took place last week. The marriage has been treated, not only as one of the greatest events in the social world, but as an international affair. The wedding was a brilliant one. Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, officiated. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the English Ambassador, was a witness, and Governor Morton was one of the spectators. The cost of the wedding is estimated at \$600,000, and the gathering in St. Thomas's Church was one of the most fashionable ever seen. "No princess of the blood," says one reporter in describing the scenes in the church, "ever had a more splendid wedding."

As regards the "lesson" of this alliance, widely different views are freely expressed. Some describe it as another link which inseparably binds England and the United States together, while others take a more prosaic view. We reproduce the following reflections from the *New York Times*:

"The wedding yesterday of the daughter of a very rich American to an English duke is noteworthy and memorable as the first avowed 'alliance' between English rank and American money. There was a similar alliance not long ago between an American girl and a French nobleman, in which the bride and groom appeared not at all as lovers, but as 'high contracting parties.' But that was at least the custom of one of the nationalities concerned, if not of the other. In this country ninety-nine marriages in every hundred are love-matches, and in all the English-speaking countries the pretense that a marriage is a love-match is sedulously maintained. In this case it has been rendered difficult by the frankness of the bridegroom, who, in admitting his engagement, was careful to add that the marriage had been arranged by his friends and by those of the young lady. A few years ago this frankness would have cost him his bride if his 'friends' had chosen an American girl for that distinction, and even now it would be resented to the point of a rupture of the engagement by most American girls. That it was not resented in this case shows the change that has come over, not American society, indeed, in which marriages are still 'arranged' by the parties themselves and on sentimental grounds, but by a small section of American society numerically very insignificant but pecuniarily very important.

"Since the public has been taken into the confidence of the high contracting parties in this case, the public will naturally form and express opinions upon the nature of the contract, and we observe with interest that on both side of the water the groom is esteemed to have the better of the bargain. Mr. Labouchere, considering the 'alliance' upon purely politico-economic grounds, has decided that it is much to the benefit of Great Britain, and has even gone so far as to propose that any Englishman who marries a certain sum of foreign money and brings it into England shall thereupon receive a title graduated according to the amount."

Referring to the tendency toward "bargain-and-sale" marriages, the *Savannah News* asks these questions:

"What is the remedy for this state of affairs? Something less

than \$100,000,000 has been carried to Europe within a comparatively few years by penniless lords who perhaps regarded the girls they had to accept with the millions as incumbrances. How are we to keep our girls and their money at home? Something must be done, or else we shall not be able to export enough corn, wheat, and cotton to prevent all our gold from going to Europe.

"No doubt Congress would have been petitioned long ago to grant titles of nobility if it could do so. Would it not be better to amend the Constitution by striking out the section prohibiting titles of nobility than to allow our great heiresses to be dragged away to Europe? Isn't it worse to lose our rich girls and their cash than to risk the dangers to be apprehended from titles of nobility? We are sure the framers of the Constitution never thought of the probability of an American girl having \$10,000,000 with which to purchase a duke or \$15,000,000 with which to purchase a count. If they had they might have hesitated about adopting that clause of the Constitution which compels Money

Bags and his wife to remain plain Mr. and Mrs. Can not the Colonial dames and sons and daughters of the Revolution point out some way to save our rich girls from sacrificing themselves for titles? Here is an opportunity for them to distinguish themselves and render their country a real service."

A different view is taken by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. It objects to the cynical views of "fault-finding" people, and says:

"It does not follow that wealth and title can prevent the entrance of love into the heart, and neither the one nor the other of these things need be thought of in connection with the bridal of yesterday. They can not destroy the poetry and sentiment that belong to every marriage, and there should be no churlish word or thought that would mar the harmony of yesterday's romance. The roses have been strewn in the path of the young bride, wedding bells have rung out merrily on both sides of the ocean, and all who read the story to-day will waft a God-speed to the two who have been wedded—not because of their birth, their wealth, and their station, but because they are man and woman, and have entered that state which is typical of Eden."

War-Vessels on the Lakes.—Secretary Herbert has been severely criticized for his decision that the bid of a Michigan firm for building a war-ship could not be accepted by the United States Government, because our treaty with Great Britain forbids the construction of such vessels on the great lakes. Don Dickinson and a member of the shipbuilding firm of Cramps have written to President Cleveland denouncing the injustice to lake shipbuilders resulting from this old arrangement, but the President has sustained the Secretary. Several Republican newspapers regret this decision, and favor the evasion of the treaty. The *Chicago Journal* thinks that the United States is now carrying the heavy end of a useless bargain, which seriously handicaps our shipbuilding interests, but the *Detroit Tribune* (Rep.) affirms that all the advantages of the arrangement are entirely on our side, and that it would be absurd to take any step which would furnish Great Britain with an excuse for terminating the treaty. Nine tenths of the lake shipping, says *The Tribune*, belongs to this country, much of it could be quickly made available for war purposes in an emergency, and within a week of the outbreak of war the whole Canadian shore would be at its mercy, while our military advantages are equally obvious, and we could effectually block the entrances to the lakes against the war-vessels of England.



THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND "JINGOISM."

A RATHER significant step was recently taken by the New York Chamber of Commerce, the most representative business organization in the country, in adopting a minute on international relations which is construed as a veiled protest against "jingoism." In view of "recent warlike utterances by men prominent in public life" and "the tendency of questions affecting commerce," the Chamber directs general attention to an account of the growth of international arbitration published in *The University Law Review* (New York). The account is as follows:

"The first real cases of international arbitration were between this country and Great Britain, less than a century ago. These were provided for by the Jay treaty of 1794. From 1816 to the present time there has been an average, through the whole seventy-nine years, of one important case of arbitration per year. Only four or five of these are known to most people, for one war makes more noise than a hundred arbitrations, and costs more than a thousand. Only recently the President of the United States, as arbitrator, settled a difficulty between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, involving a territory of 30,000 square miles, and the papers of this country had, perhaps, two inches of notice of it! In the last twenty years these cases have occurred at the rate of two or three a year. They have covered questions of boundary, of insult to the flag, of property, of personal injury—every question, in fact, with which nations have to do, except the one question of the actual existence of the national life. In every case the difficulty has been settled for all time, and no war has ever grown out of any of them. Our country has settled more than forty of these difficulties. During this period of eighty years we have had three wars with foreign nations, lasting altogether only four years and a half. We have been literally the peace nation of the world. Great Britain has settled about a dozen in the same period, and all the nations of Europe have had from one to seven cases. Japan and China have in this way settled difficulties; all the South American republics except two and two of the Central American republics have done the same. What it is proposed to do is to crystallize into law what is the general practise of the United States to-day, and, to a considerable extent, the practise of other nations."

As bearing on the general subject, an editorial in the New York *Tribune* may be quoted, in which a brief summary is given of the proceedings of the last Congress of the Association for Reform and Codification of Laws of Nations, held in Brussels. [The aims of the Association, which is now in its twenty-second year, are to secure international arbitration, to conserve peace, and to seek practical solutions of such questions as the slave trade, the traffic in alcoholic liquors and opium, boundaries, and like subjects.]

"The inaugural address was delivered by Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General of England and president of the conference, whose father was one of the founders of the society, and who therefore inherits his interest in its important and comprehensive work. It has greatly promoted the cause of arbitration and consequently of peace, and promises increasing influence in that direction. Sir Richard said that, 'while in order to attain the greatest amount of success it was the dream and aim of many to establish a permanent court supported by civilized nations, to which court all should appeal in lieu of adopting the terrible arbitrament of war, yet there was an intermediate condition of things no less important and no less urgently demanded by events of every-day national life, and that was reference to the arbitration of tribunals appointed with special reference to questions which might from time to time arise,' instancing cases of boundary, cases of damage for an admitted wrongful act, and cases of dispute involving questions of legal right. The first of these, in Sir Richard's opinion, would appropriately be referred to a commission of military or naval men or travelers, the second commercial men of standing could settle, while the third should be referred to those experienced in the law. The establishment of an academy of men, recruited from time to time from various quarters of the world and supported by the joint contribution of the nations, would provide a permanent court for the adjudication

of international differences, the decisions of which, in Sir Richard's opinion, would be recognized as impartial, and would in most cases carry the weight of final authority.

"Since the year 1816 there have been 112 international arbitrations between different European nations, the United States and the states of Central and South America. Nearly all of them have taken place within the last half-century, in which period the United States has arbitrated its contentions thirty times, seven times with Great Britain, reaching in all cases a practically satisfactory result. The influence of the society in bringing about these peaceful adjudications has been marked, and it obtains the respectful recognition of all civilized nations. If it does not realize its dream of abolishing war, it will tend with augmenting potency to its diminution, and it constitutes a parliament for the discussion of international questions of a high and increasingly authoritative character. Its membership is drawn from all the principal nations, and is representative of their highest standards of ability and learning and public spirit. Among the subjects discussed at the recent convention were the regulation of the liquor traffic in Africa, the neutralization of seas and interoceanic canals, the condition of slaves in the various colonies of Africa, the execution of foreign judgments, the conflict of nationality marriage laws, collisions at sea, and others of corresponding importance. A paper [was] read by Dr. Darby arguing in favor of the opening of a canal across the American isthmus under the joint guaranty of the great powers of the world."

A Shorter Presidential Campaign.—The movement in favor of a short Presidential campaign has been steadily gaining ground. Leading public men have indorsed it, and a number of prominent newspapers are vigorously advocating it. Recently a memorial has been addressed by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to the national committees of the Republican and Democratic parties, requesting them to fix a later date than usual for the nominating conventions and suggesting a conference of the executive officers of both committees to consider the subject. A late date for the conventions, would mean a shorter campaign, and avert to a great extent "the disastrous effects resulting from the anxiety and suspense of a long campaign." All commercial bodies are asked by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to pass similar resolutions. The New York *Journal of Commerce* seconds this suggestion, and says: "In addition to causing a needless tax on time, money, and temper, a protracted canvass for the Presidency tends to confusion instead of clearness of ideas among the voters. It usually degenerates into an active rivalry in the creation of hubbub, the marshaling of processions, and the display of fireworks. . . . Associations of business men throughout the country must feel as strongly as that in the Forest City that extreme partizan agitation in regard to problems which affect the commercial, industrial, and financial affairs of the nation is calculated to create want of confidence in the restoration of business prosperity. They can hardly fail to realize the fact that the trade interests of the country are unsettled by the attending excitement of a national political contest, and the conclusion would seem to be irresistible that the shorter the time to which this excitement can be confined the better for the material interests of the country." Among those journals which oppose the short-campaign movement is the Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.). It sees no substantial reason for the change, and denies that any legitimate business suffers from a protracted canvass. It says: "Mere speculation in securities and commerce in wind may fluctuate between wide extremes, according to political prospects. But losses and gains from this cause do not affect the volume nor the profits of the substantial production and traffic of the country. The people, the body of the voters, do not want a short campaign. They object to a snap judgment at the polls. They want time to study and understand every question to be decided at the ballot-box. They want time for thorough and dispassionate deliberation, to hear all arguments, to obtain a knowledge of all facts, to learn all about candidates, to form a mature and intelligent judgment on all the evidence."

SO when she heard from O-hi-o,
And Maryland to strange idols wed,
Kentucky heaved a sigh and then—
"I guess I'll take the same," she said.

—The Enquirer, Cincinnati.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS: DEFEAT OR VICTORY?

ONE of the surprises of the Massachusetts election was the vote on the municipal suffrage proposition. The result is regarded by many as a Bull Run for woman-suffrage, while the woman-suffragists and their friends claim that it is rather a sort of Bunker Hill. The returns show a large, overwhelming majority of over 50,000 against woman-suffrage, and on this the claim is based that neither the men nor the women of Massachusetts are in favor of woman's entrance into politics. On the other hand, however, an analysis of the vote is pointed to as showing that in Boston alone over 22,000 men and women believe in woman-suffrage, that one city and a number of towns in the State actually give a clear suffragist majority, and that in many of the best Republican wards forty-three per cent. (77,000) of the total vote on the referendum was in favor of the reform. Such a minority, it is said, is liable to become a majority at any time, and the wonder is not that the proposition was defeated, but that it is indorsed by one voter to every two against it. Such a defeat is hailed as a moral victory.

We give comments representing both views:

The Popular Will Against Woman-Suffrage.—"It was the honest purpose of the Legislature, when it decided to submit this vexed question to the people, to secure the fullest and fairest expression of opinion possible. If the women of the State generally wished the privilege of exercising the franchise in municipal affairs, they had the opportunity to register and to record their desire at the polls for the instruction of the law-makers. If the men of the State wished that the ballot should be given to women, they could do the same. The defeat of the proposition and the general apathy which the women themselves have manifested on the subject is plain evidence that the granting of municipal suffrage to woman would be contrary to the popular will. The General Court must so accept it, and for a term of years, at least, it would seem as if the annual woman-suffrage campaign before the Legislature would have to be suspended.

"But while this result may disappoint the advocates of woman-suffrage, we do not expect that it will daunt them. They are courageous and persistent. They believe heart and soul in the cause for which for many long and weary years they have been battling. All honor to them for that! They must now recognize, however, it seems to us, that if they would win any further real and lasting advance, they must turn their energies into different directions. Instead of besieging the Legislature they must first convince the great masses of the women of this Commonwealth that they want the ballot, and that it would be better for them and for the Commonwealth to have it. As the situation now stands, there can be no blinking the fact that the women themselves are either hostile to the idea or are profoundly indifferent to it."—*The Journal, Boston.*

Promise of Steady Triumph?—"According to the returns thus far received, more than 37 per cent. of all the votes, of men and women grouped together, are 'yes' votes. Even so, it is a good and most encouraging exhibit, from the view-point of the friends of this great reform. Thirty-seven per cent. lacks but 13 per cent. of being one half; 14 per cent. more than the 'yes' votes cast would make a majority. Considering that only a comparatively few years ago the proposal to give women the ballot was everywhere treated with disdain by all but a few enthusiasts, considering how rapid and constant has been of late the advance of public sentiment in the direction of recognizing the justice, righteousness, and necessity of the enfranchisement of women, the fact that even on a sham referendum, notoriously contrived by the enemies of the woman-suffrage cause to give the movement a setback, the vote in favor came within 14 per cent. of a majority, the result may reasonably be claimed as a strong promise of its speedy triumph."—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

An Evidence of Enlightened Public Spirit.—"One hundred thousand men and twenty-five thousand women in round numbers voted for woman-suffrage in Massachusetts on the 5th day of November. This fact will give a standing and an impetus to the cause in this State which it never had before.

"Ninety-five out of every 100 women who voted on the Sham

Referendum voted for woman suffrage. Less than five women out of every hundred voted against it. If the question had been left to the women's vote, it would have been almost a unanimous 'Yes.' Let no one ever again say that the majority of women are opposed to suffrage. The women opposed to suffrage are an insignificant minority. The fact that so many women took the trouble to vote on a mere expression of opinion is an evidence of enlightened public spirit almost unexampled in political history. We doubt whether under similar conditions ten thousand men would have registered and voted."—*The Woman's Journal, Boston.*

"Heretofore the belief in woman-suffrage has been supposed to be confined to a small remnant of the 'Remnant'—to 'the long-haired men and short-haired women' who are the contempt of the masses and their leaders; but here is proved that in Boston over 22,000 of the voters care enough for woman-suffrage to cast their votes for it in spite of the dissuasion and influence actively arrayed with advertising and posters against it."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"We have all along felt confident that Massachusetts would raise her voice against a change which involved consequences at once so important and so difficult to measure in advance."—*The Herald, Boston.*

LEGISLATION AGAINST LYNCHING.

REPRESENTATIVE men in the South are becoming aroused to the need of prompt legislative action directed against the growing tendency to cruel and barbarous lynchings. We have already referred to a number of proposals suggested, but the plan most generally approved is that urged by Governor Atkinson, of Georgia, in his message to the Legislature which has just met. In the last year five lynchings have taken place in Georgia, and the governor considers such a record discreditable to a State which is now holding an international exposition. He recommends the passage of a law providing that whenever a prisoner is taken from the hands of officers by a lynching-mob, the governor shall be authorized to remove the officer, and the family or administrator of the victim of the lynchers shall have the right to recover from the county the full value of his life. It is believed that were such laws passed by a number of States and large sums of money recovered under them, the lynching habit would gradually become unpopular. The *Augusta Chronicle* says on the subject:

"The recommendations of Governor Atkinson against lynching are timely and important. If carried out they will no doubt materially lessen the tendency of a community to take the law in its own hands. Of course, where there are outrages of specially flagrant and heinous condition people may not be withheld by such restraints, and a lynching may take place, but these will be the exceptions and not the rule.

"But there is one important factor to be invoked in bringing about the result which Governor Atkinson is working for, and one which he would have done well to embody in his recommendations; to wit, more speedy trials in such cases. It is the uncertainty of legal punishment that has caused such frequent appeals to Judge Lynch. The latter's decrees may not be always just, but they are prompt and sure. It is the absence of these conditions in the courts that has encouraged men to take the law in their own hands.

"In a case of outrage by a negro upon a white woman there is little doubt about what the verdict would be; but there is horror at the idea of subjecting a man's wife or daughter to the fearful ordeal of appearing in open court to recite before curious spectators the details of the ordeal to which she has already been subjected, and to be cross-questioned by counsel for the miserable scoundrel who assaulted her. Probably no other consideration goes further than this in remanding such cases to the speedy arbitrament of Judge Lynch. . . .

"What, then, is the remedy? Speedy trials, and just verdicts—verdicts that do justice to the murdered man and his family, and are not fashioned alone out of sympathy for the family of the murderer. When men realize that murder will be speedily

avenged by the courts, there will be no need for Judge Lynch, and what is better, there will be fewer murders."

The *Atlanta Constitution* warmly approves the governor's plan. It says:

"It strikes us that the governor's suggestions are on the right line, and we believe that they would have a powerful effect in abating the lynching evil. Officers would be more careful if they felt that they would be dismissed from office when they negligently allowed a prisoner to be taken from their custody by a mob, and the tax-payers would be strongly opposed to lynching if the result was a damage suit which would compel them to go down into their pockets.

"We do not believe that any better anti-lynching remedy has ever been suggested. All that we have to do is to put it in the shape of a statute, and also provide for the speedy trials of important criminal cases. When we do this lynching will be practically abolished.

"*The Constitution* has been on this line for many years, but it has never seen its ideas formulated in a more striking way than in the governor's message. Our lawmakers should give their attention to the matter and advance Georgia to the front as a State whose laws are so satisfactorily administered that there is no room for Judge Lynch."

The *Florida Times-Union* answers several objections that might be urged against such a plan, as follows:

"It may be said that the people of a county should not be made to suffer for the act of a few lawless men. Lawlessness would stop if the lawless were always punished. Lynchers would be punished in the majority of cases if the people of the counties in which lynchings occur would do their duty. As it is, the worst classes don't care, and the better classes deplore and don't act. They would be very apt to act if a lynching cost them \$10,000.

"It might be better still to make a sheriff or his bondsmen pay a heavy penalty if a prisoner in his custody is lynched. The sheriff can protect his prisoner if he will. If he will not he should pay for his neglect of duty. If such a law were passed, no man would aspire to the position of sheriff unless he had the nerve to discharge its duties, and no man without a reputation for faithfulness and nerve could give a bond.

"By all means the governor should be empowered to remove a sheriff if a prisoner in his charge is lynched. More than this, he ought to be compelled to remove him. Of course a sheriff may be overpowered when he is doing his duty, but when this is the case, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred he has already neglected his duty. He has neglected to provide a force for the defense of his prisoner that could not have been overpowered."

Doubting the efficacy of such measures, the *Chicago Times-Herald*, in an editorial discussing means of stopping lynching, makes a radical suggestion. It says:

"It would be hard to say how far the right of appeal from the verdict of a jury is to be blamed for the increasing number of lynchings, but we can account for these outbreaks of otherwise level-headed and law-abiding men only on the supposition that the law's delays have driven them frantic. Why should there be an appeal? If our judges are competent to sit upon the bench, and if our jury system has not been outworn, the final verdict in the criminal court might well be the end of all proceedings short of the exercise of executive clemency. Now the first verdict is only the beginning of operations in the culprit's behalf. A long period of retrials or appeals follows, a period in which the lawyer is permitted to exercise every trick of the craft to the end that the verdict of the jury shall be overthrown. Either the prisoner escapes in the end, or his punishment falls so long after the commission of the crime that all exemplary benefits are lost.

"It is the certainty of punishment that prevents crime; it is the uncertainty in the process of the law that has diminished respect for our courts and driven intelligent citizens to lawless acts of reprisal. The lawyers of America could perform no greater service for their fellow citizens than to agitate for shorter trials, swifter punishment, and the cutting off of the opportunities now at the hand of every trickster to baffle justice."

KENTUCKY could not bring itself to take sound money with a dash of free silver. It always was opposed to spoiling a good brand with water.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW SUFFRAGE PLAN.

AT last the South Carolina constitutional convention has adopted an article or clause defining the qualifications for suffrage. By Senator Tillman and his followers it is claimed to make just and liberal provision for negro-voting, while those who have long regarded it as a foregone conclusion that the convention would disfranchise most of the negroes, admitting that the article is not as revolutionary as it might be, nevertheless assert that it creates unlimited opportunity for discrimination and fraud. The essential provisions are as follows: After January, 1898, no man will be entitled to register and vote unless he can both read and write any section of the Constitution or owns and pays taxes on property assessed at \$300 or more, while up to January, 1898, all male persons who can read and write any section of the Constitution, *or understand and explain such section when read to him* by the registration officer, shall be entitled to vote and shall remain during life a qualified elector. The bone of contention is in the italicized clause. As the registration officers are to be white men, it is asserted that the "understanding" clause will be so manipulated and abused as to disfranchise tens of thousands of negroes and discriminate in favor of ignorant white citizens. In spite of some vigorous protests the convention adopted the article by a vote of 69 to 27, and unless the action is reconsidered, the article will be part of the new constitution. Doubt is expressed, however, whether the Supreme Court of the United States will allow the "understanding" clause to stand. The *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.), opposing it, writes as follows:

"The clause could be honestly administered, of course, and if it were honestly administered would be wholly unobjectionable. It was proper enough for members of the convention who believed that it will be so administered, to advocate and vote for its adoption. We fear, however, that the several authoritative if reckless assertions that have been so openly and freely made as to the intended manner of its administration, and its certain operation and effect, will impress the courts or Congress more strongly than the mere letter of the law itself. We do not think that the final adoption of the clause by the convention will end the troubles it was proposed to end. We do not believe that the courts will allow it to go into effect. We are strongly of the opinion after all that had been said with regard to its purpose and operation, by so many of its advocates, that it should be rejected and some other, any other, measure adopted in its stead. The assurance has been given, over and over again, that 'no white man will be disfranchised under it,' and that black men shall be disfranchised by the hundred and thousand. The assumption that every illiterate white man will be qualified under it, in fact, is too violent to obtain acceptance with the powers with which we have to deal, and which have the controlling voice in this matter. It is discrimination in respect of the right of suffrage on account of race and color, and they have prohibited such discrimination. They are stronger than we. We only court further humiliation at their hands by defying them.

"We shall have to abandon our ground in confusion as certainly as we occupy it. Why make an issue that involves such risks? The understanding clause will nullify a provision of the Federal Constitution in effect. If it is enforced, as it is proclaimed that it will be enforced, the Fifteenth Amendment will be as good as repealed in this State. The conflict between its requirements and the operation of the clause will be sharp and plain; which will probably prevail?"

The *Columbia Register* (Dem.) objects to the plan as being too favorable to the negroes and threatening white supremacy. The educational qualification would, it says, enfranchise at least 50,000 negroes, and this would be disastrous to Democratic rule, as the negroes would vote with the Republicans. It adds:

"The other menace to perpetuity of the constitution's guaranty of white supremacy, in case the suffrage committee's report is adopted, is found in the fact that it guarantees the right of suffrage to all who can read and write and makes it easy for such to obtain their rights. That being the case, Northern money will come pouring into South Carolina to educate the negroes, partic-

ularly if the State lessens its provision for education of the negroes and seeks to keep them in ignorance in order that white supremacy may be maintained. Year after year the number of educated negroes will increase, and it is only a question of time when they will outnumber the whites."

We also give some comments of the press at large, South and North:

"South Carolina but voices the opinion of the people of the whole South. It may as well be recognized now as later, that so long as any race of people exercises its political privileges from the standpoint of its race, and ignores the fundamental truth that a nation is one aggregation of individuals, each exercising independence of opinion and action, so long will other races be compelled to band together to resist this force; and the race which displays the most intelligence and maintains the best organization will rule, even when (as in some parts of the South) it is in the minority in point of numbers. The vote of the South Carolina convention is a declaration to that effect."—*The Register (Dem.)*, *Mobile*.

"The Republican organs have made much ado about this South Carolina convention. They have claimed that it was called together for the purpose of disfranchising the blacks, and for almost no other purpose. The suffrage article agreed upon does not sustain this charge. There is nothing about it that necessarily bars out the negro more than the white man, unless the negro is incapable of learning how to read and write or of accumulating property to the assessed value of \$300, while the white man is capable of one or the other. There is no discrimination against the negro in the article itself. It will be time to criticize its application after it has been applied. If the negro is deprived of any constitutional right in practise he will have his legal remedy as much as he now has."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, *Chicago*.

Of course the purpose of the provision against illiterate voting is to disfranchise the negro majority in South Carolina in order to secure 'white supremacy.' In abstract theory, however, it is founded upon the same principle that in Massachusetts disfranchises illiterate voters. But in Massachusetts there is no 'string' to the disfranchisement. If a man can not read he can not vote. In South Carolina, under this new constitution, he can not vote if he is black, but if he is white his ability to 'understand' a clause

of the constitution when it is read to him saves his right of suffrage. How much better it would have been to be honest and to treat all citizens alike! Undoubtedly South Carolina has an enormously difficult problem of illiteracy and ignorance to deal with. If she had dealt with it without race distinctions the sympathy of the country would not have been strongly against her."—*Tribune (Rep.)*, *New York*.

"Practical disfranchisement of the negro, such as the State proposes to render constitutional, will, of course, bring South Carolina into collision with the Federal Government. No Northern Democrat will countenance so revolutionary a measure as this one, which is to make a board of citizens arbitrary judges of every illiterate

man's right to vote. It is well understood that, under the amended constitution, the poor white, even if he could not put together two sentences in decent English, would get his ballot, while the poor black would not."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, *New York*.

"It remains to be seen if the Supreme Court of the United States will allow a law avowedly enacted to defraud a large portion of the citizenship of the State to stand. It remains for the defrauded citizens of South Carolina to lose no time in having the law tested in all the courts. The most sacred rights of citizens should not be allowed to be denied and abridged in this fashion without a desperate fight. It is necessary that the Federal courts determine once for all the right of a State to nullify the express provisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution."—*The Age (Negro)*, *New York*.

Canal Improvement in New York.—There is general gratification over the fact that a large majority of New York voters have, at last week's election, approved the proposition to appropriate nine million dollars to improve the canals of the State. The canals are all paralleled by lines of railroad, but their importance to the carrying trade is still great. The *New York Journal of Commerce* looks forward to "a new canal era" and says: "It is now certain that within a reasonable period there will be nine feet of water in the Erie Canal. This is the only comprehensive improvement that has been made for a generation, and as a step toward increasing the efficiency of the canal it is scarcely second to the act of the State in abolishing the tolls. . . . Nine feet of water in the canal means larger boats, and it means a material acceleration of speed. It means that steam and electricity will have a fair chance to serve the canal, and it means a decrease in the cost of carrying grain from the field to the seaboard. Because it means this it is a matter of importance to the entire export trade, particularly the grain export trade. It is in this respect a national matter."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THEY did not catch Cleveland napping. He issued his Thanksgiving proclamation on the day before the election.—*The Courier-Journal*, *Louisville*.

IT is but to be expected that several eminent statesmen will give thanks this month with a mental reservation.—*The Star*, *Washington*.

THE Democracy is not finding life that glad, sweet song and dance that somebody said it was.—*The Post*, *Washington*.

NOW doesn't Wat Hardin wish he hadn't expectorated on the platform?—*The Herald*, *Boston*.

IF it comes to a choice between another earthquake and another Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding, may it be the earthquake!—*Mid-Continent*, *St. Louis*.

IT is to be hoped that President Cleveland will not want to issue more bonds when the Duke of Marlborough reduces the gold reserve by \$13,000,000.—*The Tribune*, *Chicago*.

THE next reckless editor who says trouble is bruin in the far East should be sent to join the acephalitic Vegetarians.—*The Press*, *Cleveland*.

A LARGE fleet of Bill Chandler editorials is threatening the English coast.—*Evening World*, *New York*.

WE felt it in our bones that this was a Democratic year. We have since had reason to believe that what we felt in our bones was rheumatism.—*The Argus*, *Albany*.

EDITOR: "Go and interview all the Kentucky colonels you can on the election."

Reporter: "If it is all the same to you, I think I'll use the telephone."—*The Journal*, *Indianapolis*.

THERE is now a chance for some Republicans to become colonels in Kentucky.—*The Transcript*, *Boston*.

"What does a marriage license cost?" said a Chicago young man to the officer who issues the nuptial permits.

"One dollar and a half."

"How do you sell them by the dozen?"—*Judge*, *New York*.

"ARE you willing to give anything to aid the missionary cause?" asked the mild-voiced, spectacled lady.

"Certainly," answered the well-fed gentleman. "Shall I make it in cash, Bibles, or repeating-rifles?"—*The Enquirer*, *Cincinnati*.

"BUT, my dear, don't you see that I represent you when I cast my vote?"

"Oh, you do. Very well, I wish you would represent me at the dentist's to-day and get the third tooth from the front on the left—"

"Nonsense! That's a different matter altogether."—*The Recorder*, *New York*.



A MONUMENT TO SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROGRESS.

—*The World*, *New York*.

LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY IDEALS AND EXAMPLES OF NEW ENGLAND.

ABOUT thirty years ago Mr. William Dean Howells located in Boston as assistant editor of *The Atlantic*. Writing of literary Boston during that period, for the November *Harper's*, Mr. Howells says that while *The Atlantic* was then distinctively a New England magazine, it had been characterized from the first by what was more national, more universal, in the New England temperament; that its editors had been eager from the beginning to discover any outlying literature, but that there was in those days very little good writing done beyond the borders of New England. If the case is now different, and the best-known among living American writers are no longer New Englanders, still he does not think the South and West have yet "trimmed the balance;" and tho perhaps the new writers now more commonly appear in those quarters, he would not be so very sure that they are not still influenced by New England ideals and examples. The literary theories we accepted at that date were New England theories; the criticism we valued was New England criticism. In pursuance of this thought, Mr. Howells writes:

"I suppose we must all allow, whether we like to do so or not, that the impulse seems now to have pretty well spent itself. Certainly the city of Boston has distinctively waned in literature, tho it has waxed in wealth and population. I do not think there are in Boston to-day even so many talents with a literary coloring in law, science, theology, and journalism as there were formerly; tho I have no belief that the Boston talents are fewer or feebler than before. I arrived in Boston, however, when all talents had more or less a literary coloring, and when the greatest talents were literary. These expressed with ripened fulness a civilization conceived in faith and brought forth in good works; but that moment of maturity was the beginning of a decadence which could only show itself much later. New England has ceased to be a nation in itself, and it will perhaps never again have anything like a national literature; but that was something like a national literature; and it will probably be centuries yet before the life of the whole country, the American life as distinguished from the New England life, shall have anything so like a national literature. It will be long before our larger life interprets itself in such imagination as Hawthorne's, such wisdom as Emerson's, such poetry as Longfellow's, such prophecy as Whittier's, such wit and grace as Holmes's, such humor and humanity as Lowell's.

"The literature of those great men was, if I may suffer myself the figure, the Socinian graft of a Calvinist stock. Their faith, in its varied shades and colors, was Unitarian, but their art was Puritan. So far as it was imperfect—and great and beautiful as it was, I think it had its imperfections—it was marred by the intense ethicisism that pervaded the New England mind for two hundred years, and that still characterizes it. They or their fathers had broken away from orthodoxy in the great schism at the beginning of the century, but, as if their heterodoxy were conscience-stricken, they still helplessly pointed the moral in all they did; some pointed it more directly, some less directly; but they all pointed it. I should be far from blaming them for their ethical intention, tho I think they felt their vocation as prophets too much for their good as poets. Sometimes they sacrificed the song to the sermon, tho not always, nor nearly always. It was in poetry and in romance that they excelled; in the novel, so far as they attempted it, they failed. I say this with the names of all the Bostonian group, and those they influenced, in mind, and with a full sense of their greatness. It may be ungracious to say that they have left no heirs to their peculiar greatness; but it would be foolish to say that they had left an estate where they had none to bequeath. One can not take account of such a fantasy as Judd's Margaret. The only New-Englander who has attempted the novel on a scale proportioned to the work of the New Englanders in philosophy, in poetry, in romance, is Mr. De Forest, who is of New Haven, and not of Boston. I do not forget the fictions of Dr. Holmes, or the vivid inventions of Dr. Hale, but I do not call them novels; and I do not forget the exquisitely realistic art of Miss Jewett or Miss Wilkins, which is

free from the ethicisism of the great New England group, but which has hardly the novelist's scope. New England, in Hawthorne's work, achieved perfection in romance; but the romance is always an allegory, and the novel is a picture in which the truth to life is suffered to do its unsermonized office for conduct; and New England yet lacks her novelist, because it was her instinct and her conscience to be true to an ideal of life rather than to life itself."

Mr. Howells adds that what he has here said holds true even of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," whose chief virtue, he says, is in its address to the conscience, and not its address to the taste; to the ethical sense, not the esthetical sense.

PARALYSIS OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

A NUMBER of German critics have recently given consideration to the literary life of that nation as at present manifested, with a view to determining what the energies of their country amount to. Our attention is called by Michel Delines, in *The Bookman*, to the fact that Herr Berthold Litzmann, a professor in the University of Bonn, has recently investigated the influence of Germany's new political situation on poetry, fiction, and the drama, and that the conclusions to which he has been forced by his investigations are by no means flattering to the Germany of Bismarck. Herr Litzmann comes to the depressing decision that "the literature of United Germany is neither hot nor cold, but dreadfully commonplace, and destitute of individuality." We quote the writer's compendium of Herr Litzmann's study of the poetical condition of Germany:

"At the commencement of his researches, Herr Litzmann declares that in 1870 there was not found in all Germany a poet capable of expressing the exultation of the German people in its first victories over the hereditary foe. Germany was quivering with martial enthusiasm, but the German muse held her peace as tho struck dumb. In fact, when he undertook to publish in Germany a volume of poetical songs in honor of the campaign of 1870, the author of this monograph was forced to seek out and include in the collection verses written as far back as 1840 by the poet Arndt, already in his grave.

"The poets who were alive in 1870, like Freiligrath or Geibel— they who had been able to sway the hearts of the whole people before the war—put forth after this period nothing but empty declamation, without sincerity and without warmth, and in which the Germans could scarcely recognize their favorite singers. Professor Litzmann, in the course of his conscientious work, quotes several of these patriotic songs, and one is amazed to see that not only is there a great lack of genuine emotion, but that the workmanship is feeble, artificial, and appallingly platitudinous.

"Geibel's lack of success in his attempt to sing the Prussian eagle is very significant. In his youth he had celebrated with great zeal the ancient German Empire, and had invoked with enthusiasm the return of the ancient kaisers. His muse in 1845 had found a genuine inspiration in his dreams of a united Germany; but in 1870, when this dream had been realized, and when all Germany was waiting to see its favorite poet seize the lyre, thrilling with the intoxication of victory, Geibel brought forth the most pitiful specimen of hack-poetry in the shape of a patriotic hymn, 'Deutschland.' Professor Litzmann, out of regard for a poet who once had some happy inspirations, prefers not to quote these stanzas, 'so barren are they of ideas.'

"Only one German writer, according to Herr Litzmann, has been able to bring his verse fully into harmony with the thunder of the German cannon; and this writer is not a poet, but an historian—Heinrich Treitschke. His 'Hymn to the Black Eagle' expresses well enough the impression which the War of 1870 produced in Germany. In other respects it is not a poetical work at all, but a rude war-song, fit enough to be sung by soldiers on the march, but void of any elevated sentiment or any pregnant thought. Treitschke invites the German warriors of every rank to make 'one last bloody pilgrimage to the Cathedral of Strasburg,' and the whole song is in this fierce and rugged style. Nevertheless, Herr Litzmann pronounces this to be the one pearl of patriotic poetry that Germany has produced since 1870."

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN PRE-HISTORIC ART.

THE specimens of prehistoric art known to us have not been such as to inspire much respect for the artistic feeling of our remote ancestors, limited as they have been to a few scratchings on ivory. But very recently there have been unearthed in the Pyrenees region of France art objects of a very different sort—small statuettes of ivory, which, tho mutilated, still bear evi-

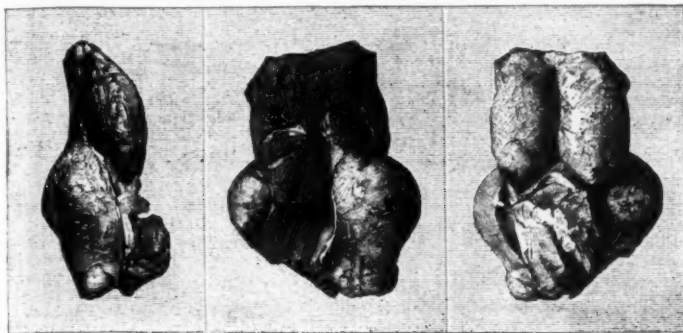


FIG. 1.—Remnants of a prehistoric statuette of a woman in ivory found in the cave of Brassemponty by M. Piette.

dences of great skill and of artistic power. These discoveries, which are of capital importance in the history of art, are described in *La Nature* (October 12) by Dr. Felix Regnault. If it seems that the illustrations, which we reproduce, hardly justify some of his praise, we must recollect that he speaks not only as an artist but as an archeologist. The figures belong to the "epoch of La Madeline," so-called from the station where the most precious relics of this period were found. Great glaciers at that time covered a part of France, and immense herds of animals furnished him not only nourishment and clothing, but materials for the expression of his artistic feelings—ivory from the mammoth, the teeth of bears and lions, and the bones of many animals. These new-found specimens were discovered by Piette at Brassemponty, near Pau, and Dr. Regnault says they "recall in their vigor and sureness of touch the unfinished statues of Michelangelo, for instance the Captive, at the Louvre. Dr. Regnault then continues:

"These figurines reveal to us unexpected facts. The ancestral race shows itself to us in them as it really was, furnishing characteristics that could never have been inferred from the rare crania in our possession. Now, says M. Piette, the Magdalenians



FIG. 2.—Woman's head; face.

resembled in certain special features the Bushmen and Hottentots of our own times. Do you recollect those odd-looking women that were exhibited at the *Jardin d'Acclimatation* in Paris some years since; Hottentots with pendant breasts and enormously developed hips? The adipose system was exaggerated in them in a limited region of the body, forming a fatty mass between the skin and muscles. This is what is called steatopygy.

"This characteristic is found, less accentuated, among the African peoples, among the women of the Namaquas, the Kaffirs, the Nigritians of the Nile, and, according to Hartmann, among those of the Berbers and the Bengos.

"The ancient Egyptians were acquainted with steatopygic peoples. There have been found bas-reliefs that represent the

Queen of the country of Noun (the Somali region) coming to render homage to Queen Hatason. Steatopygy is very evident.

"Two statuettes of Brassemponty seem to show this characteristic in the women of this epoch. We present one of them, the remnants of which are typical (Fig. 1). It is of ivory and much mutilated: the trunk alone remains, with its pendant breasts and protuberant hips faithfully portrayed. This remnant appears almost formless at first sight, for it has been much mutilated. But if we study it attentively we shall agree with M. Piette in recognizing the exaggerated size of the hips. We can not, nevertheless affirm absolutely that there is true steatopygy. Perhaps it is, as M. A. de Mortellet suggests, only a mark of obesity.

"More interesting still for the artist is the head of a woman found in the same cave (Figs. 2 and 3); the length of the nose is extreme and, on the contrary, the part of the face comprised between the nose and the extremity of the chin is very diminutive. The cheeks are protuberant, the visage flattened, the nose retreating, as with the Mongols. But very noticeable is the point at the chin, formed by the meeting of two straight lines starting from the lobes of the ears. Add to this, a round, brachycephalous head, swelling in the temporal region, and you will be tempted to say with M. Zaborowski that by these two characteristics—the angular chin and the protuberant temples—this head recalls those of the modern Basques. M. de Quatrefages, and recently M. de Collignon, have dwelt on the value of these two characteristics in recognizing Basque blood.

"However this may be, another point strikes the observer. The head-dress of the woman is arranged in parallel strips, recalling distinctly that of the ancient Egyptians. We must not conclude that there is any relationship between this woman and the Egyptian race. Care for the hair is yet carried to a high degree of perfection among savage peoples. No doubt similar arrangements of the hair could have been devised at different epochs and in different countries by ingenious minds, without any relation between them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

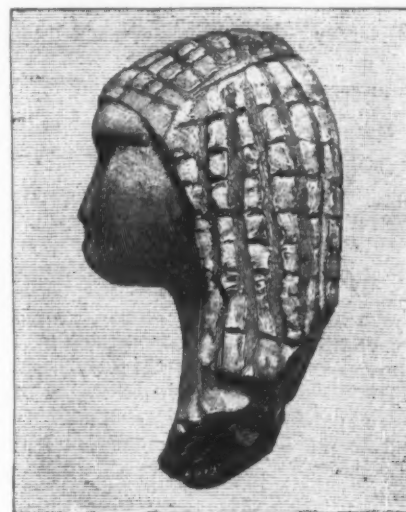


FIG. 3.—Woman's head; profile.

THE TRAIL OF MONOPOLY IN AMERICAN THEATERS.

IT would indeed be a remarkable case of failure if the volume of censure which has recently been directed against our degenerate stage should have no reformatory effect. *The Century* (November) now repeats a previous charge, that the present condition of the American stage is due chiefly to the greed, ignorance, and incapacity of a large majority of the men who have established a virtual monopoly in the control of the theater and have temporarily put an end to healthy competition. The writer says that over and over again it has been demonstrated that the playgoing public will pay double or treble prices for the privilege of witnessing a good performance of a good play, and yet the managers fail to profit by the experience, and persist in adhering to this fatuous and destructive policy of cheap and coarse sensationalism, or nonsensical extravagance, contenting themselves with an occasional whine about the lack of patriotism on the part of Americans who fill the pockets of foreigners and treat home-talent with neglect; the simple fact being that the development of native ability has been checked, if not altogether crushed, by the star and circuit system, which has made a few speculators rich and has deprived the great body of actors of nearly all oppor-

tunity for instruction or advancement. After indignantly criticizing the foulness and the foolishness blazoned of late before the footlights, the writer continues:

"It is no small and exclusive class of prudes, or pedants, or faddists which is revolting against the uses to which the stage is now put, but a very large proportion of the best kind of citizens ever found within the walls of a theater—scholars, clubmen, lawyers, merchants, and thinking men generally. They are beginning to absent themselves, not only on account of the offensiveness of many of the plays presented, but also on account of their general feebleness and emptiness, the vanity and vexation of it all. They are sick of seeing the same play over and over again under different titles, of the interminable procession of old and tiresome types reproduced from an original which was popular three or four seasons back, of cheap or stale melodramatic expedients, and of the buffooneries which lost all their power of amusement long ago. They are weary of the leading men who change their coats and trousers, but not their manners, evidently thinking that the charm of their own private personality is too precious to be hidden under the disguise of an assumed character; and of the leading ladies who have but one set of airs and emotions for all emergencies. In short, they are bored inexpressibly by actors who do not act, and by plays destitute of real merit, however startling they may be as expositions of millinery or of queer social sentiment.

"Nobody pretends that the theater ought to be solely or even, primarily, a vehicle for mere solid instruction. All playgoers wish to be interested, and most of them wish to be amused. But the bulk of them wish to have some legitimate excuse for their interest or their merriment, and resent even a successful effort to amuse them, if the subject fails to commend itself to them upon later reflection. This winter, apparently, the local managers, unmindful of the past, intend to adhere to the policy which proved so unprofitable last season. Their main reliance seems to be upon plays which achieved a very moderate share of success in London, even when presented by actors of much higher repute than will appear in them here. For some of them foreign stars have been engaged, and their presence may stimulate public curiosity. But there will be no hope and no real prosperity for the American stage as a free and independent organization so long as it is used simply as a provincial adjunct to the London theaters. There is no good reason why Americans should be expected to exhibit special and perpetual interest in plays dealing with the social conditions, types, and humor peculiar to another, even tho it be the mother, country. What they have a right to look for, and what they are beginning to look for, in their theaters is capable representation of the masterpieces of English dramatic literature, of plays by native authors treating of timely topics and national characteristics, and of pieces of general, romantic, or historic interest. There is a virtually illimitable field to be worked by playwrights, and, with a little wise managerial encouragement, plenty of writers would be found willing and able to work it. Such American plays as have been produced, even those of inferior quality, have been received with unmistakable favor, and have brought large profit to everybody concerned. Let the American theater be devoted first to American interests, and it will not be long before the race of American actors will be revived, or before the institution will regain the public favor which has been diverted from it. If it continues on its present course it will lose its hold upon the educated classes altogether, and will sink gradually to the level of the music-halls which it has been imitating."

THE death of Mr. H. Reeve, who at the age of eighty-two was still the editor-in-chief of *The Edinburgh Review*, has induced literary people in England to discuss once more the value and probable fate of the two oldest quarterly reviews. *The Spectator* says: "It is more than ninety years since the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly* were started, and the chance of either of them reaching the century of life is generally declared to be remote. Their more unfriendly observers assert, indeed, as they have asserted this week, that they are already dead, and that nothing but the reluctance of their proprietors to part with objects which during their lives have been so conspicuous, prevents their being decently buried. They are, it has also been often asserted, too dull to be read, except by old fogeys who do not in truth read them, but in pretending to do so hope to conceal the fact that they and the world of literature have long since parted company. No person of the day will willingly open periodicals published at such long intervals of time, or study articles so lengthy and sure to be so belated. They have been superseded, it is alleged, for all purposes of controversy or criticism, by a swarm of monthly reviews, and even these latter, it is continued, are becoming too slow for the taste of an age which likes its criticism, like its muffins, to be brought up hot and hot."

TOURGÉE'S ADVICE TO "LITERARY ASPIRANTS."

JUDGE TOURGÉE, having been asked by *The Authors' Journal* to give some practical advice to literary aspirants, says that before any such "aspirant" can be well advised one must know a good deal about him. To what does he aspire? What preparation has he for literary work? What are his mental and moral attributes? What is his temper? Can he endure disappointment? Can he outwork and outwait more competitors than he will find in any other calling? Does he base his expectations on genius, chance, or pluck? All these, says the Judge, and a hundred other questions must be answered before any one can give a "literary aspirant" advice that will be of real value, for without such knowledge one might as well ask a business man how to make money; the answer would probably be, "Go and make it." But in literature it is somewhat different. Nine out of every ten "aspirants" must fail because of obstacles that can not be overcome; nine tenths of the remaining tenth fail because they have not the nerve to overcome the obstacles they might. To all these the Judge's advice is, "Don't aspire." He says:

"If the young writer will not accept this as final we must ask, To what does he aspire—success or excellence? The two are by no means synonymous, tho success must no doubt imply a certain degree of excellence, and excellence will unquestionably insure a certain amount of success; so that there must be some common quality, some general ground which is essential both to success and excellence. This common ground is no doubt that of abstract literary merit, and literary merit will be found, when carefully analyzed, to consist of honest thought, honestly and vividly expressed. By honest thought, of course, I mean the aspirant's own thought, and by honestly expressed I mean expressed in his own way, as he thinks it and as he feels it. He must learn that originality consists, not in mere form of expression, but in a certain individuality of thought itself. One man's words will never exactly express another man's ideas. He should study the best authors, therefore, not to find a model or borrow a style, but to note the sources of the strength of each and find what he may safely adopt as harmonious with his own and what reject as inconsistent with his temper and method."

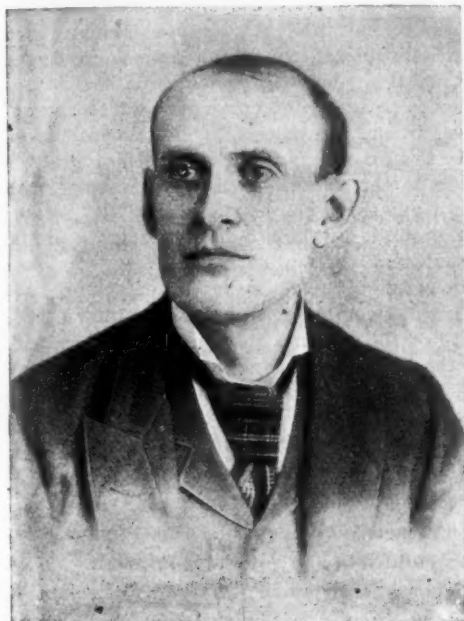
Judge Tourgée warns the "aspirant" that one who has not been inside the literary mill can hardly realize how much literary "aspiration," of one sort or another, there is in these days when men, women, and children take to printer's ink as naturally, if not as successfully, as ducks to water. Yet he assures the "aspirant" that there is a good chance for men or women of fair ability to earn a competence and win tolerable success in literature if they will be honest with themselves and with their readers; that is, writing their own thoughts in the best style they can attain. He continues:

"But this means work, preparation, care. The trouble with most 'aspirants' is that they do nothing but aspire. They have a vague wish to acquire money or get fame. They have an indefinite longing to be known as authors. They would aspire to be artists in the same sort of way, but they know that people will not look at the daubs of the unskilled hand and untrained eye. They can not take the trouble to become skilled artists—to learn to use pencil and brush. Perhaps they know it would be vain to attempt to do so; but they can write, and they think that little more is necessary to enable them to become poets and novelists. They call over for their encouragement the roll of those who have become famous in the literary world at a stroke and without preparation as they think. I do not believe in any of these things. No man ever paints a successful pen-picture without as careful preparation as it would require to put the same on canvas. The literary 'aspirant' must do something more than aspire—he must work."

The Judge's parting advice to the "aspirant" is always to work in a room with an open fire—not for the sake of the fire, but in order that he may burn five sheets for every one he sends to the printer.

WAS EUGENE FIELD A POET?

THE sudden death of Eugene Field, November 4, at his home in Chicago, has already raised the question above. Mr. Field has for years been one of the most popular writers of newspaper verses, which have been quoted back and forth in the dailies and weeklies, to be finally collected by the author and enshrined in book-form. He has published several volumes of such verse,



EUGENE FIELD.

(By courtesy of McClure's Magazine.)

but the critics have persisted in regarding his work as journalistic and humorous rather than poetic. His last volume was done in collaboration with his brother, Roswell, and is entitled "Echoes from the Sabine Farm."

The main events of Mr. Field's life are as follows:

He was born in St. Louis in 1850. His father, a native of Vermont, was Dred Scott's first attorney in that celebrated fugitive-slave case decided by the Supreme Court in 1857. He

studied at Williams College, Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., and the State University of Missouri, between the years 1868 and 1871, and after his graduation joined the staff of the St. Louis *Journal*, of which he was soon made city editor. He afterward worked on various Western journals, editorially, finally taking a position on the Chicago *Daily News* (now *The Record*), where he had full liberty to write what he pleased in a column that became widely known under the heading "Sharps and Flats." This place he occupied till the time of his death.

The following estimate of Mr. Field as a *littérateur* we take from the New York *Tribune*:

"Throughout his career Eugene Field kept his readers in doubt as to whether his true vocation was journalism or poetry. The new edition of his 'Echoes from the Sabine Farm' comes simultaneously with his death, and reminds us anew of his poetical pretensions. But the question is still undecided. While judgment is suspended journalism is strongly tempted to claim him as permanently its own. Certainly the most characteristic work by which he is known was done in that column of 'Sharps and Flats,' published every day in the Chicago *Record*, which, from 1883 until his death, afforded him opportunity to criticize his friends and enemies, joke upon everything under the sun, and display his buoyant love for books, friends, and good living. It has often been said of him that this daily miscellany of fun and sarcasm, of rimes and personalities, was beneath his genius. As a matter of fact it is not plain that Field had genius. He had exactly the temperament, the brain, and the gifts of humor and fancy which are calculated to make a paragrapher in a daily newspaper read, quoted, and even quoted in high places. Field himself must have known this, however he may have appeared at times to agree with his friends, for he went on in his task, filled his column with airy talk, printed in it now and then a verse or two, and was content if he made you laugh ten times a week and touched your heart half as often. By and by he gathered the verses together, put others with them, and made a book. So many of the songs were so good, there was so much genuine sentiment in them, so much humor, so much of the tenderness for domestic happenings that in gentle rimes will leave the reader half-way between smiles and tears, that it was necessary to accept the writer as an author on the spot. A considerable public

accepted the situation thus, and have not receded from the position. Impartially regarded, Field remains the unprofessional writer, the man who could write a pretty lullaby for his child and yet never convince the critic that he belonged to literature."

Educational Revival of English.—"No careful observer of the signs of the times can fail to see that there is a revival of English learning in the closing decade of the nineteenth century as truly as there was a revival of classical learning in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Nor is such an awakening of interest and effort confined to any one section of the English world; to any one class of English students, or to any one department of English instruction and research. In England and her colonies, and in our own country; among older and younger students; in the sphere of criticism, philology, and literature, the movement is manifest. . . . We are beginning to learn that the study of our language and literature has a disciplinary side to it, which is, indeed, an important feature of its character as educational. Not only is it didactic in the sense of imparting needed information, but directly stimulating and provocative of thought, and conducive to general mental vigor. Much less is it exclusively or primarily esthetic in its nature and purpose, and he who approaches and discusses it on such a plane as this has but the faintest conception of what he has in hand, or the purpose of it. We are just beginning to make a *business* of studying English; not in any merely commercial or unduly practical sense, but in the sense of making it a real study in real earnest for definite results in the character, culture, discipline, education, and practical usefulness of those who pursue it. . . . In fine, English is fully holding its own in America in the modern and growing competition of studies, engaging more brains than ever before, pursued on more sensible methods than ever before, and guaranteed thus to secure more practical and permanent results than ever. No rising American scholar need ask a more inspiring and useful mission than to be allowed to take some part in this most important work."—T. W. Hunt, in *Modern Language Notes*.

NOTES.

"THE author of a much-talked-of book," says the New York *Tribune*, "must have his sense of the ridiculous tickled in observing the new importance attached to his earlier efforts, which have before languished in appropriate obscurity. Dr. Max Nordau, if he knows anything of the fate of his works in translation, is having a chance to enjoy that sensation. The industrious translator and enterprising publisher have been ransacking the German bookstalls for something which will turn to profit what is left of the fast-ebbing tide of interest in 'Degeneration.' There just comes from the press, heralded as Dr. Nordau's new book, an English edition of 'The Comedy of Sentiment,' a dull, insignificant, badly written and stupidly unsavory novel, which was first published in Germany about five years ago. We are mildly curious to see how many people will discover a sensation in the Hungarian's old attempt at a piece of fiction which could not get attention for its own sake. The showman is not the only person who mingles gentle cynicism with his judgment of his clients. The book market, too, has its little jokes."

"IT is certain," says the New York *Sun*, "that there is a large measure of literary freedom under the Czar; for as many as 10,242 books were published in Russia last year, and over 32,000,000 copies of them were provided for the market. One tenth of the books of the year were of a religious cast, while nine tenths of them belonged to other departments of literature. Eight tenths of the whole output were in the Russian language, and the remainder were in the other languages used in Russia, including Hebrew. The Russian censorate is very critical in the examination of books dealing with politics or economics, all of which must be in conformity with theories affirmed by the ruling authorities; but the largest latitude is given to authors dealing with scientific or other subjects that are unrelated to the established laws or institutions of Russia."

MR. HALL CAINE is reported as saying that the following story of Longfellow was told him by Dante Gabriel Rossetti shortly before his death: When Longfellow visited England he was under the impression that of the two Rossettis—Dante and William—Dante was the painter and William the poet. One day he called on Dante, when he was painting his picture of "Dante's Dream." On going away he said, "I have been very glad to see you, Mr. Rossetti, and I could have wished to see your brother, but I can not find the opportunity. Will you tell him how much I admired his poem of 'The Blessed Damozel'?" The author of "The Blessed Damozel" looked Longfellow in the face and said, "Thank you, Mr. Longfellow, I will tell him."

QUIDA, according to a correspondent of *Woman*, leads a most retired life in the neighborhood of Vallebulla, Italy. "She never receives now, but is occasionally to be seen walking about the lanes escorted by her six dogs, of whom she is passionately fond. More generally, tho, she prefers to sit or walk in her own grounds. Her villa is large and handsome, with a magnificent view from the windows."

SCIENCE.

END OF THE WAR BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

WHILE some are still speaking of the conflict between religion and science as if the smoke of battle were yet rising, there is at least one eminent man of science who regards the fight as over and writes of it as the historian of a past era. In *The Homiletic Review* Prof. N. S. Shaler, professor of geology in Harvard and dean of the Lawrence Scientific School, tells the story of the conflict from the standpoint of the student of nature, and concludes that the victory is a divided one, tho on the whole it rests with the champions of a broad and true Christianity.

In the first part of his article, Professor Shaler notes that among savage peoples the beginnings of science and of religion are apt to arise from the same feeling, curiosity about natural phenomena, and from rude attempts to explain them. Hence there is no conflict till different explanations are thus evolved, as, among the Greeks, the polytheistic and the philosophical. There is little doubt that paganism would have gone to the wall had Athenian civilization survived; but it did not survive, and the spread of Christianity was fatal not only to the pagan faith but also to the pagan philosophy, which contained all the science that then existed. With the revival of learning at the time of the Renaissance came the first real conflict. Says Professor Shaler:

"It was the misfortune of the revived natural learning that it was to a certain extent, and very naturally, associated with the curious body of beliefs commonly known as the 'black art,' with witchcraft, sorcery, and magic. The prejudices due to this association, combined with the fear of an independent explanation of nature, quickly led to an assault by the Roman church upon the new faith. It may fairly be said that the attack of the church was in a considerable measure warranted by the moral degradations which came in the train of the Renaissance; there can be no question that the effect of this movement was to liberate men, not yet completely rid of the ancient Roman vices, from the needed restraint of canons of conduct which had served to lift them out of their original degradation, and that, in the anti-Renaissance movement, the church was, from its point of view, acting wisely. The point of importance for us is that here began the first important conflict between the Christian religion and natural science. As thus set, the battle was destined to continue down to our own century with little change in the objects of the contention. On the side of the men of science it was claimed, in effect, that the interpretation of nature set forth in the tenets of the church was unreasonable, or at least insufficient to account for the facts; on the other hand, the defenders of the faith claimed that the scientific view denied the inspired account of creation, deposed intelligence from its control of the universe, and destroyed the beliefs on which alone it was possible to found the moral conduct of the individual or the safety of the social order. The natural issue of these contentions, waged as they were with medieval bitterness, was the institution of an enduring feud between the followers of the two interpretations of nature. The Roman Church, because of its traditions of imperial power and its long-continued control of the secular strength, made free use of coercive methods in the suppression of scientific opinion. The naturalist Buffon, in the middle of the last century, was compelled to publish a groveling recantation of the philosophical views contained in his excellent theory of the earth. The Protestant churches, tho less imperious in their method, had their own effective ways of administering discipline to the men of the new interpretation. Social pressure to the point of ostracism was often used to defeat the activities of those who were suspected of heresy in their opinions as to the organization of the world.

"Whoever approaches the study of this great conflict in the manner of the naturalist will be sure to feel little resentment toward the church for the severity with which it has dealt with the innovators. To the men of science the function of the ecclesiastical body is clearly seen to be conservative; its province is to maintain the good that has been won, to rest upon tradition rather than to explore the unknown. What the church has done

in its opposition to science, so far as the spirit of the action is concerned, has been clearly in its province, and in accordance with the traditions which are at the foundation of its usefulness—traditions which served to bring society through the trials of medieval times and made it ready for modern development. Moreover, looking at the history of the conflict from the point of view of the inquirer, it may be said that the opposition of the theologians to scientific methods of thought does not appear to have had any permanently ill effects on the development of those modes of exploration. Here and there individual students were silenced; but no branch of natural learning can be cited which seems to have permanently suffered from the repression, or the drastic criticism, to which it has been subjected. Whoever carefully notes the tendency to extravagant conjecture which characterized modern science, in the centuries of development before our own, will be likely to agree with me in the opinion that the evils of repression, due to the action of the church, were in a great measure, if not altogether, compensated by the greater care in exploring the grounds of their beliefs, the more ample verification to which inquirers were subjected. . . .

"I have spoken of the conflict between religion and science as a thing of the past. This view of the matter is warranted by the singularly rapid growth of the tolerant motive, which is evident alike among theologians and professional naturalists in every field of inquiry. Altho, among a few of the elders in these walks of life, and some of the narrow-minded of the younger generation, there may be found echoes of the combat, the war is clearly over. It remains for the historian to note the influences which have brought about this reconciliation."

Chief among these influences, says the professor, is the vast enlargement of our views of life—we are broader-minded. There are also secondary influences, such as the lessening of scientific conceit and the acknowledgment of spiritual as well as of material nature.

"Those [scientific men] who regard the matter closely are likely to be driven to the conclusion that the Christian religion, embodying as it does the motive of sympathy and the moral code that relates thereto, is fairly to be considered as the highest product of all life. Thus, quite apart from all questions of the supernatural, indeed, we may say, in spite of that claim, the essentials of the Christian religion are attracting, and are destined in larger measure to attract, the minds of those investigators who have the unbiased habit of truly scientific men."

THE "FOURTH DIMENSION" AS A REFUGE FROM MATERIALISM.

SCIENTISTS, who have the reputation of being materialists, are offered an avenue of escape from their materialism in the "fourth dimension" of space. Prof. Arthur E. Bostwick not only holds to the possibility of a fourth dimension, but of a forty-fourth, and indeed of an indefinite number, and attempts to give scientific reasons for this faith (*New Science Review*, October). That we are bound down to three-dimensional space, Dr. Bostwick fully admits, but he maintains that this limitation is purely mechanical, and he urges that the great law of continuity or of the uniformity of nature would be broken if the limitation were regarded as inherent in the nature of space itself. This the writer endeavors to make clear by a few simple geometrical considerations, as follows:

"If a point moves, it leaves behind it a line, as a sort of trail; the mark made by a moving pencil-point on paper is an example. If we take a broad pencil, however, and sharpen it to a ridge, representing a line, we shall have, when we draw with it, not a line but a band—a geometrical surface. Likewise, if we move through the air a surface—a sheet of paper, for example—it would leave behind it, were the space colored or marked somehow, a solid colored space. Thus, as far as we have gone, the trail has always one more dimension than the thing that leaves it. A point has no dimensions at all, neither length, breadth, nor thickness; its trail has length alone. A line has one dimension—length; its trail, a surface, has two—length and breadth. The

trail of this surface has three—length, breadth, and thickness. Here, however, we stop. The trail of a solid, as one may see by moving a box or a block of wood through the air, has no more dimensions than itself—mere length, breadth, and thickness. Why is this?

"The reason is simple enough. We did not examine the case thoroughly. The ridged pencil does not always mark a broad band. If the ridge is slid along in the direction of its own length it makes only a line. The sheet of paper will not always describe a solid space in the air. If it is slid along edgewise it will pass through a surface like itself, only more extended. The reason is that in both these cases every point on the body follows in the trail of the point just in front of it, while in the case first described every point struck out as it were for itself into a new dimension. Now when we move a cube about in the air, however we move it, no matter what direction we try, every point save those in the front rank will follow in the trail of some other; it is impossible to make them all start out for themselves in a new dimension. We have, in fact, used up all the dimensions at our disposal—length, breadth, and thickness; what we want is a fourth dimension. That this does not exist, or seems not to exist, thus appears almost equivalent to the breaking-down of a law of nature. The law is true up to a certain point, then it suddenly fails. What shall we say of this apparent failure?

"Now it happens that just such apparent breakages or stoppages of natural law have frequently been observed, and they have been found in so many cases to be only apparent that scientific men have generally asserted the broad law that no such real abrupt stoppage is possible. This broader law they call the law of continuity, and they assert that it is the great foundation law of nature—the law controlling all other laws. Either they must be wrong, then, or this absence of a fourth dimension must be only apparent. Indeed, the law compels us to say that there must be also a fifth, a sixth, and so on to infinity. We can not move in these higher dimensions—or rather, we never have been able to do so. But neither have we been able to reach the stars. The physical conditions of our existence bind us down to earth. In like manner these physical conditions confine us to three dimensions. This fact scientific men state by saying that our space is a tri-dimensional space. But rather than believe that the law of continuity is broken they prefer to think that it is a limited space."

How all this bears on the question of the reality of spirit as opposed to matter, and how it offers us a vision of something more than the physical environment of the everyday world, Dr. Bostwick goes on to tell us in the following paragraphs:

"If a man were limited to two dimensions instead of three—if, for instance, he lived on a sheet of paper as a picture does—he would know of nothing outside of that sheet. A race of men might live in every one of a pile of a million sheets of paper, and it would be physically impossible that they should ever communicate or even be aware of the possibility of each other's existence, tho the distance separating any two would be less than the thousandth of an inch. So, three-dimensional universes may be packed closely together in four-dimensional space, and we may be surrounded—almost touched—by myriads of beings like ourselves, of whose existence we are unconscious and into whose sphere we can not come. The removal of dimensional conditions would open all these to us. To one who believes in a future world, the certainty that there is space enough for universes upon universes, almost in touch with every point of our own space, is much more pleasing than the relegation of all departed spirits to a planet hundreds of millions of miles distant.

"In fact, upon any one who reflects much on the subject, the conclusion must force itself with almost irresistible cogency that here must be the refuge from the materialism that is seeking to hem us in on every side. The materialistic arguments are sound so far as they go; in their own sphere they are convincing; yet they reckon entirely within the sphere of our own tri-dimensional universe. That there must be more than this is, as we have seen, an inevitable consequence of the great foundation-law of that universe. It is not necessary here to point out in exactly what way this may be applied to explain the observed facts regarding spirit as opposed to matter; it is enough to show that here is a field so wide that its prospect almost takes one's breath away. So far as appears now it offers a complete escape,

indeed the only escape, from materialism as opposed to all that is higher, from realism as opposed to idealism, from unbelief as opposed to spiritual religion. That it has not been appreciated as such, and that it has been relegated on the one hand to students of pure mathematics and on the other to idle speculators and visionaries, is one of the most significant facts of our times. It shows that most of us are of the earth earthy, and that we do not care to escape from the mire."

That the average man finds some difficulty in accepting all this—an illustration, the author probably would say, of the final assertion of the last paragraph—is shown by the comments made upon it by the *New York World* in an editorial headed "Some Absurdities of Science." After quoting from the article, in a somewhat misleading manner, a list of the wonderful results that would follow were space of higher dimensions open to us, it consigns the author and his fellow students of mathematics to Bedlam as follows:

"Men have been sent to lunatic asylums for less than this, yet it is undoubtedly a fact that these inconceivable absurdities are put forward as deductions from mathematics—supposably the only science in which absolute certainty is possible. 'The fourth dimension' is gravely discussed by mathematicians, and one of the current scientific 'libraries' has a treatise on it written by a senior wrangler of Cambridge.

"Such conclusions are not put forward hurriedly. They are the result of profound study and the most intense application of which the human mind is capable. Being so, they show the great danger there is in allowing the mind to become completely specialized. The man who studies a single subject until he loses sight of everything else is always in danger of parting with his judgment. When he does that, when he is entirely wrapped up in his single idea, he almost inevitably develops what unspecialized people call 'crankiness.'"

VIVISECTION IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

PROBABLY no scientific question has been discussed with more heat than that of vivisection. A new phase of the question, however, now claims attention. Dr. Albert Leffingwell, understanding that cats, dogs, frogs, etc., are now sometimes vivisected by school-teachers before their classes, has addressed a circular to large numbers of teachers, clergymen, men of letters, and physicians, asking their opinions of such a course. The answers, some of which we quote below, from *Our Animal Friends* (November), were very various. Nearly all those that understood the questions properly seem to have condemned the practise, tho many, interpreting them to refer to vivisection, as a laboratory method of research, naturally defended the latter earnestly. Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, writes as follows in his answer:

"I am glad to learn of some movement against a practise too widely extended, of dissecting animals before the children in the elementary schools. I think it well-nigh useless as far as teaching children a knowledge of anatomy is concerned, and at the same time very injurious to their moral and esthetic feelings (especially the latter), even when there is no cruelty involved. . . . For elementary schools the practise is strongly objectionable."

Prof. Edmund J. James, of the University of Pennsylvania, answers as follows:

"I regard such experiments as barbarous and calculated to do far more harm, from an educational point of view, than they can possibly do good. Any dissection of live animals for the mere purpose of instruction is, in my opinion, not only inhuman, but highly unpedagogical."

The clergymen and literary men interrogated seem to be more generally opposed than the men of science, as might have been expected. W. D. Howells thinks that "the whole notion of such instruction is detestable;" Dr. Georg Ebers, the German Egyptologist and novelist, says that children so instructed "will, when grown up and having charge of the fate of human beings, be

tyrannical and cruel;" Cardinal Gibbons, more moderate, is "inclined to think such experiments . . . tend to blunt the natural sensibilities of children assisting thereat; Dr. Dix, of Trinity Church, fails "to see any justification for it;" Dr. Lyman Abbott believes that the practise "must do a great deal more harm than it can possibly do good." Even many medical men, when they consider the question apart from that of scientific vivisection, are to be found among the ranks of the opponents. There is, however, one thoroughgoing exception, and he is a man who is not afraid of saying what he thinks. It is Dr. D. G. Brinton, the eminent anthropologist and ex-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Dr. Brinton's opinion is so bold and striking that it deserves quotation at some length. Says he:

"I believe that physiology can be taught in no other way so successfully as by demonstration on the living subject; and as you and I learned it as physicians in that way, I think that we can both answer that our 'natural sensibilities' were not blunted. I certainly think that children and every one ought to be familiarized with the sight of blood, the pangs of disease, and the solemn event of dying. Death and pain should not be concealed; they are the greatest of all educators, for they alone teach us the value of life in its highest measure. The whole tone of your circular is, in my opinion (which you have done me the honor to ask), contrary to the true spirit of education."

On this *Our Animal Friends* comments as follows in its concluding paragraph:

"We shall not discuss these propositions. Dr. Brinton is of the opinion that his 'natural sensibilities' have not been blunted by his experience in 'demonstration on the living subject.' We doubt whether anybody else will agree with him; that is to say, if he had any natural sensibilities to begin with. We should hesitate a good while before we should be ready to adopt Dr. Brinton's methods of cultivating humane sentiments by the practise of killing and torturing in the presence of children in our public schools."

AN AMPHIBIOUS BOAT.

WE alluded some time ago to the novel Danish boat that propels itself both on land and in water. We are now enabled to present to our readers a detailed description, with illustrations, from *La Nature* (Paris, October 19). The article, which is by M. Hansen-Blangsted, runs as follows:

"In the northern and most beautiful part of the island of Zealand may be seen in practical use an amphibious boat, in which passengers cross the lakes of Lyngby, Fur, and Farum, as well as the isthmuses that separate them. This new kind of boat is the invention of M. C. J. Magnell, a Swedish engineer, and was built at the expense of a company which, in view of its success, has decided to build other similar boats.

"This amphibious boat, which bears the name of *Svanen*, that

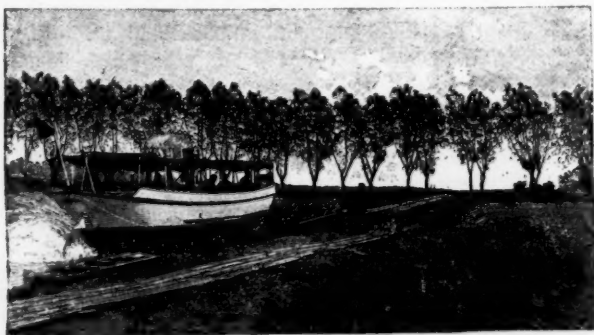


FIG. 1.—The amphibious boat *Svan* leaving the water for the land.

is to say, the *Svan*, is 45 feet long by 10 broad (Fig. 1). Its engine is of 27 horse-power. It carries 70 persons and cost nearly 12,000 crowns, or about 17,000 francs [\$3,400].

"Near Fiskeboek, one of the most beautiful localities of Denmark, the boat crosses the isthmus that separates Lakes Fur and

Farum, 1,000 Danish feet, or 315 meters, wide. On each side of the land rows of piles form an artificial passage-way in which is a railroad track that runs down into the lakes, under water.

"When the *Svan* is ready to cross the isthmus an iron bar furnished with cogs is pressed down. These cogs engage with



FIG. 2.—The *Svan* traveling on wheels over a railroad track.

the arbor of the screw and immediately cause to turn four wheels placed two near the bow and two near the stern. These wheels, which are placed horizontally with reference to the keel, then touch the rails; the engine that turns the screw turns the wheels also and forces the boat to ascend or descend the track between the lakes by a grade of about 25 millimeters to the meter [one in forty].

"The bottom of the boat between the wheels is quite flat, so that the vessel needs to be raised only a few feet above the rails. The wheels are very large, and flanged like those of railway trains. They are mounted on water-tight axles, so that the water can not enter the boat. When the boat enters on *terra firma* the screw emerges, striking the surface of the water lightly at the end, like the wings of a bird, and finally working in open air (see Fig. 2), which produces a singular effect on persons who observe the passage. When it has descended on the other side, the *Svan* settles little by little in the water and the screw begins to be of use again, while with a movement of the iron bar the cogs are disengaged and the wheels again become immovable till the next crossing. The experiments with the *Svan* have naturally created something of a sensation among the inhabitants."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY UNCLE SAM IS THIN AND DYSPEPTIC.

"UNCLE SAM," "Brother Jonathan," and other supposed types of the average American are always represented as thin and gaunt, while "John Bull," the corresponding personification of the British nation, appears as a fat and hearty old man. This fact reflects the popular impression that Americans as contrasted with their English relatives are thin and dyspeptic. This has been accounted for by laying it to our climate, to a national proneness to worry, or to our haste to get rich. *Modern Medicine* (September) tells us editorially that it is largely because we do not chew our food. We quote so much of an editorial on "Fat and Blood" as treats of this particular phase of the subject:

"The cadaverous appearance of the typical American, as compared with his British cousin, is an indication of a national deficiency in fat and blood, the tissues which suffer first and most from indigestion. The almost universal prevalence of indigestion among Americans is indicated by the enormous quantities of pepsin, peptones, peptonoids, malt extracts, and various digestants and predigested food elements which are annually consumed by the people of the United States.

"A well-known Chicago packer, some time ago, made up three hundred barrels of pepsin in a single batch, but even this prodigious amount would go but a little ways toward supplying the demand for assistance made by the enfeebled American stomach. What the stomach needs, however, is not pepsin, peptone, pancreatic preparations, etc., but the ability to make more pepsin and more hydrochloric acid. The stomach needs peptogens rather than peptones, peptonoids, or pepsin. Nature has so arranged the order of the digestive processes that each digestive act prepares the way for and facilitates the next succeeding act:

thus mastication, by the comminution of the food, facilitates the action of all the organs and fluids which deal with the food after it leaves the mouth, as well as that of the saliva which is mingled with the food in the mouth. The saliva acting upon the starch of the food in the mouth and for some time after the food enters the stomach, in case a sufficient amount of the saliva has been mingled with the food by proper mastication, converts the starch into dextrin and maltose.

"In the careful study of a large number of cases of indigestion the writer has observed that the imperfect digestion of starch in the stomach is one of the most common of all the morbid conditions present."

That this is largely due to deficient mastication is shown by the results of an experiment described in the editorial. Two test meals were taken by the same person, first with thorough mastication, and second without mastication. The moral is evident. If we are to be fat, we must assimilate our food, and if deliberate chewing is a necessary condition to this, it follows that we must take down our signs "Quick Lunch," and "Five Minutes for Refreshments," or continue to represent Uncle Sam as a sufferer from chronic indigestion.

SIZE OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

THE first scientific attempt to determine the sun's distance, according to J. E. Gore (*Knowledge*, October), was that of the Greek Aristarchus, who by calculating the angles and sides of the right-angled triangle formed by earth, sun, and moon, found, as he thought, that the sun's distance from the earth is just nineteen times the moon's—a ridiculously small result, since, as we now know, the ratio of their distances is no less than 388 to 1. The most recent results tend to show that the sun's distance is 92,790,000 miles. Mr. Gore then gives the following figures:

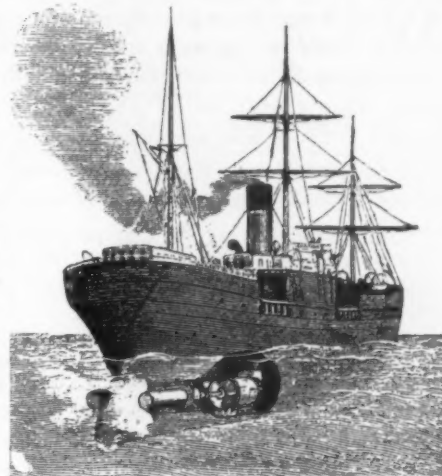
"Multiplying this number by the figures given above, we find that the mean distances of the planets from the sun are as follows, in round numbers: Mercury 35,909,000 miles, Venus 67,087,000, Mars 141,384,000, the minor planets 193,000,000 to 395,470,000 miles, Jupiter 482,786,000, Saturn 885,105,000, Uranus 1,779,990,000, and Neptune 2,788,800,000. This makes the diameter of the solar system, so far as at present known, about 5,578 millions of miles. Across this vast space light traveling at the rate of 186,300 miles per second would take eight hours nineteen minutes to pass.

"But vast as this diameter really is, compared with the size of our earth, or even with the distance of the moon, it is very small indeed when compared with the distance of even the nearest fixed star, from which light takes over four years to reach us. The most reliable measures of the distance of Alpha Centauri, the nearest of the fixed stars, places it at 275,000 times the sun's distance from the earth, or about 9,150 times the distance of Neptune from the sun. If we represent the diameter of Neptune's orbit by a circle of two inches in diameter, Alpha Centauri would lie at a distance of 762 feet, or 254 yards, from the center of the small circle. If we make the circle representing Neptune's orbit two feet in diameter, then Alpha Centauri would be distant from the center of this circle 9,150 feet, or about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. As the volumes of spheres vary as the cubes of their diameters, we have the volume of the sphere which extends to Alpha Centauri 766,000 million times the volume of the sphere containing the whole solar system to the orbit of Neptune. If we represent the sphere containing the solar system by a grain of shot one twentieth of an inch in diameter, the sphere which extends to Alpha Centauri would be represented by a globe 38 feet in diameter.

"It will thus be seen what a relatively small portion of space the solar system occupies compared with the sphere which extends to even the nearest fixed star. But this latter sphere, vast as this is, is again relatively small compared with the size of the sphere which contains the great majority of the visible stars. Alpha Centauri is an exceptionally near star. Most of the stars are at least ten times as far away, and probably many a hundred times further off. A sphere with a radius 100 times greater than the distance of Alpha Centauri would have a million times the volume, and therefore 766,000 billion times the volume of the sphere which contains the whole solar system! From these facts it will be seen that enormously large as the solar system absolutely is, compared with the size of our own earth, it is, compared with the size of the visible universe, merely as a drop in the ocean."

A New Form of Propeller.—A newly invented propeller for steamships, working on a novel principle—that of direct backward thrust—is thus described in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, October 15), from which we also take an illustration of its arrangement: "A novelty in the construction of propellers has been invented by a Spanish captain—

Lorenzo Julia y Puig, of Barcelona—in which the propeller takes the form of a hollow cylinder, as is shown in the accompanying cut. The cylinder works in a sheath through openings in the stern, having the same diameters as the propeller. . . . Opposite each sheath of the propellers is a steam-cylinder,



PUIG'S PROPELLER.

whose piston is connected with the propeller, and by the movement imparted to it by the steam, pushes and pulls the propeller directly to and fro. In the cut, the machinery is exposed to view by the removal of part of the vessel's sheathing. The construction of Puig's propeller is such that all violent vibration is avoided and an easy motion is attained, by reducing the friction of all moving parts to a minimum."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Deadly School-Slate.—A possible danger that lurks in the slate used by children at school is thus pointed out by *The National Board of Health Magazine*: "The common practise which prevails in schools is to hand the slates to the children without any attempt being made to insure that each child shall have the same slate time after time. The result is inevitable. The first thing that the child does is to clean the slate by means of the finger wetted with saliva. In this process, of course, the finger travels many times from mouth to slate, and *vice versa*, and thus conveys to the mouth any material which may happen to be upon the slate. Thus, if a child happened to be suffering from tuberculosis, the tubercle bacilli might be readily conveyed to the mouth of another healthy pupil, and the same contingency would be likely to happen, perhaps, in all probability, with greater effect, if the disease were to be diphtheria." A very simple remedy, the writer adds, is to provide a sponge with every slate.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE example furnished by nature in the production of marble from chalk by water—the latter percolating gradually and steadily through the chalky deposits, dissolving the chalk particle by particle, and crystallizing it, mountain pressure effecting its characteristic solidity—it is now found may be the basis of accomplishing similar results by a resort to chemical processes," says *The Decorator's Gazette*. "Slices of chalk are for this purpose dipped into a color-bath, staining them with tints that will imitate any kind of marble known, the same mineral stains answering this end as are employed in nature. For instance, to produce the appearance of the well-known and popular verde antique an oxid of copper application is resorted to, and in a similar manner green, pink, black, and other colorings are obtained. The slices after this are placed in another bath, where they are hardened and crystallized, coming out, to all intents and purposes, real marble."

A PROCESS has been patented in Germany for making a substitute for the natural skin for use on wounds. The muscular coating of the intestines of animals is divested of mucous membrane, and then treated in a pepsin solution until the muscular fibers are half digested. After a second treatment with tannin and gallic acid, a tissue is produced which can take the place of the natural skin, and which, when laid on the wound, is entirely absorbed during the healing process.

"IT is a common idea," says A. J. Webster, in *Cassier's Magazine*, "that because coal is heavy and dusty, coal-machinery is rough and coarse; but this is a wholly mistaken belief. No Waltham watch or compound locomotive is more carefully designed, the details more thoroughly studied, or the materials more carefully selected and put into shape than are the working-parts of the coal-handling appliances turned out by the high-class makers of to-day."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DATE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

WHEN did Jesus Christ perish on the cross? The Christian world, so far as it agrees to celebrate any day in commemoration of the event, keeps Good Friday; but that day depends upon Easter, which is a movable feast and not an anniversary. Those who are curious in matters of New Testament chronology will be interested in a brief article on the subject in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 19), which we translate below:

"Our Savior having died at the age of thirty-three years, according to tradition, and the Christian era having begun at His birth, one would logically conclude that He died in the year 33 of the common era.

"But this date can not stand to-day, when questions of chronology are much more studied than they were when Denys the Little published his calculation of the era. The starting-point of the present era is five or six years later than the Savior's birth, from which it follows that if He died at the age of thirty-three years, as tradition asserts, His death took place in the year 29 of our era. This last date is in accord with the affirmation of Tertullian that the crucifixion took place under the two consuls Geminus, whose consulate fell on the year 29 according to our method of reckoning.

"It is then admitted that this event, which changed the whole history of the world, took place in the year 29 of our era; but what was its exact date?

"The old theologians are full of coincidences, of which they have found the elements in the Fathers of the church and the ecclesiastical writers. Jacques Tirin, in the prologues of his commentaries, examining the question of our Savior's death, says that it took place on March 23, and that March 23 was the day when Adam and Eve were created in the terrestrial Paradise, committed their first sin, and were expelled from that place of delights.

"The reparation, then, effaced the fault, chronologically. We give special attention here below to these coincidences, for the day belongs to man alone; for God, in whose sight a thousand years are but as yesterday, these calculations have little value. However this may be, it is not on probabilities but on calculation that we must base any endeavor to obtain the exact date of the Savior's death.

"Father Carlo Melzi, a Barnabite, has devoted himself to this ungrateful problem in chronology and treats of it in the recent proceedings of the Academy of the *Nuovi Lincei*. We shall simply report his conclusions, for it is impossible to follow the author in the long discussions on which they are based.

"He holds that the original Good Friday was the 18th of March in the year A.D. 29, or the 14th of Nisan of the year 3789 [in the Hebrew calendar] and that Easter coincided with the vernal equinox.

"Nevertheless, we must add, the author's solution is not completely satisfactory; he admits as much himself. The best accredited tradition speaks of March 23; it is to recall this date that the grand jubilee of Our Lady at Puy-en-Velay was instituted. He avows that March 23 of this year satisfies the same conditions as March 18, but he believes that there was a transposition of days, the Jews having, for this year, adopted the Roman equinox, or that tradition has falsified the day of the Savior's death to make it coincide with the Roman rather than with the Hebrew equinox. These reasons may be satisfactory, but it is probable that whatever the efforts of the chronologists may be, we shall never reach a clear and precise solution of this historical problem. However, the limits are now fixed within such narrow boundaries that we ought to be satisfied.

"It matters little to know at what date our Savior died; what is of importance is to know that He died for us, and still more to merit by a holy life the fruits of His passion."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A DIVISION is imminent in the Young People's Baptist Union, which is now a national body. At its last meeting the Georgia Baptist State Convention recommended the formation of a State organization of young people, and this recommendation has since been practically adopted in a meeting held at Macon, Ga. At the same meeting, a resolution was passed looking to the formation of a union embracing all the States of the South.

HIGHER CRITICISM AND THE PENTATEUCH.

A NUMBER of notable contributions have recently been made to the discussion of the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch. The leading points of one of these, the article by Prof. A. H. Sayce in *The Contemporary Review*, were given in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 26. Professor Sayce maintains, it will be remembered, that recent investigations tend rather to confirm than to refute the traditional view of this subject. The same position is strongly upheld in a work just out by Prof. William Henry Green of Princeton, on "The Higher Criticism of the Pentateuch." Among other things Professor Green says:

"The higher criticism has of late been so associated with extravagant theorizing, and with insidious attacks upon the genuineness and credibility of the books of the Bible, that the very term has become an offense to serious minds. It has come to be considered one of the most dangerous forms of infidelity, and in its very nature hostile to revealed truth. And it must be confessed that in the hands of those who are unfriendly to supernatural religion it has proved a potent weapon in the interest of unbelief. Nor has the use made of it by those who while claiming to be evangelical critics accept and defend the revolutionary conclusions of the anti-supernaturalists tended to remove the discredit into which it has fallen. This is not the fault of the higher criticism in its genuine sense, however, but of its perversion."

Still another article on the same general subject appears in *The Presbyterian and Reformed Review*, by Prof. Howard Osgood of Rochester Theological Seminary. In this paper Dr. Osgood makes answer to an article by Dr. Henry Preserved Smith on "What has the Higher Criticism Proved?" Of the nine points in reference to the origin and authorship of the Bible, which Dr. Smith presents in this article, Dr. Osgood here maintains in regard to eight of them that they "have been claimed as discoveries, proved by the same arguments for over two hundred years," and quotes from Spinoza, Voltaire, Thomas Paine, Reimarus, Bolingbroke, and other well-known rejectors of the Bible, to show that they were in perfect accord on these points with men in these modern days who have chosen to pose as "higher critics."

A question related to this controversy over the Pentateuch has been discussed recently in the *New York Sun* and *The American Israelite*. The particular point here is whether the Egyptians possessed an ancient literature at the time when Moses was found among the bulrushes. *The Sun* having asserted that there was such an ancient literature, Editor Wise of *The Israelite* made reply as follows:

"Where is it, that ancient literature? Where is the book, scroll, or literary monument of primeval humanity older than Moses? The Egyptologists have not discovered it, and we can not go behind their returns. We maintain only that the Moses book is older than any other book."

To this *The Sun* replies:

"We are led to believe, after reading *The American Israelite* for a long time, that Rabbi Wise has a fair amount of respect for the Oriental scholarship of Prof. Max Müller. In the October number of *The Nineteenth Century*, Professor Müller has an essay upon the age of certain sacred books, in which he speaks of the antiquity of the Vedic literature of India. He quotes Mr. Tilak as putting the time of the origin of that literature as far back as 6000 B.C., and Professor Jacobi as putting it at a later period, and says that tho he himself puts it at a yet later time, it is, in any event, far earlier than the times of the Pentateuch of Moses. 'Let the Brahmans,' he remarks, 'have the full credit of possessing the oldest, the most remote, and, in consequence, the most obscure and the most difficult of the sacred books of the world.' He then resorts to questioning: 'Are there not the higher critics who tell us that 2000 B.C., and even 4000 B.C., is quite a modern date compared with the dates of Egyptian and Babylonian monuments? And are there not still higher critics, who assure us that even that ancient Egyptian and Babylonian civilization, as represented in hieroglyphic and cuneiform writings, must be looked upon as quite modern, and as the last outcome only of a much earlier and far more primitive civilization or non-civilization?'"

A VOICE FOR RELIGIOUS UNITY.

PROPOS of an article by the Abbé Victor Charbonnel (*Revue de Paris*) on "A Universal Congress of Religions in 1900," M. François Coppée writes in *Le Journal*, lending his eloquence in support of the project. After stating the purpose of



FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

such a congress, he points out the difference between it and an ordinary church council. He says:

"No question of theology would be agitated. We have odious recollections of those tumultuous discussions in which priests and monks bombarded each other with texts and insults, exchanged anathemas, and finally separated, more inflamed than ever with the rage for persecution. But the fires that burned Huss are extinct, and the daggers of St. Bartholomew are rusty. At the Congress of Religions no one will open his

mouth about the Immaculate Conception or the Real Presence, but, as at Chicago, there will be a simple and honest search after a common ground of religious peace and conciliation of souls.

"That which happened on the other side of the Atlantic is a good example for us. There not only did ministers of various Christian and even pagan faiths meet without throwing their Bibles at each other's heads, but, while reserving their *Credo*, they bent before a common ideal, before a universal and supreme religion—that in which all men, at last fraternal, recognize a single God and a single Father. Believing—with the immense majority—that God exists, that faith is natural to man, that it is his greatest strength and surest consolation, they endeavored to conceive and express the religious idea in its absolute purity.

"This elementary religion, if I may so term it, this religion of men loving one another as brothers for the contentment of a celestial Father, may one day transform humanity into a single family, tenderly united. Do you say that this is only a dream? Well, at any rate, it is the sublimest of dreams."

M. Coppée then discusses the probability of securing the Pope's sanction; while recognizing that the project will meet fanatical opposition among some of his advisers, he believes that the Pope would be pleased to see the French Catholics take the initiative in its execution, and would allow them freedom of action—a belief which has probably been somewhat shaken by a very recent letter written by the Pope to the American branch of the church.

The article concludes with the following answer to the objection that it is useless to dream of a universal religion when there is every indication that humanity will soon cease to trouble itself about the mystery which enwraps it.

"Tho we may note, indeed, in our old Europe, and especially in the oldest and most exhausted races—like our own—a weakening of the religious sentiment, we do not remark any corresponding progress toward happiness and virtue. It even seems that men, deprived of a superior ideal, but more than ever devoured by the chimerical spirit, suffer with worse impatience and bitterer pain the unavoidable injustice of their lot, and that the most ungovernable among them are on the point of satisfying their appetites and at least avenging their misery by any and all means, even by crime. Alas! as in former times, there are fanatics ready to kill and to die. The wretched are in a state of exasperation, without supernatural hope to console them, and the sati-

ated, filled with terror, are surrounded by envy and hatred. A secret instinct tells even the least pessimistic that we are living in perilous times; at the black horizon the rumblings of an approaching tempest are beginning to drown the lying voices of the leaders of the people who dare still to talk to them of confidence and hope and to renew promises which are no longer trusted.

"Liberty of conscience is to me a thing sacred, and, altho fundamentally religious, my mind rebels at myth and idolatry. But I am convinced that it is not true that man can live happily amid the gross materialism which unfortunately infests us. On the contrary, it fills him with a profounder sense of his solitude and his inability to cope with the iniquities of nature and life. There is no morality, and therefore no happiness, without an ideal. The soul has wings; it can rise above dogmas and cults into a serene region, where it perceives a higher justice and truth; and never did it mount higher than the infinite spaces opened to it by the teaching of Jesus. There it finds itself before a Lord who is the most merciful of judges and the tenderest of fathers, and who forgives all its impurities and lapses, provided it has obeyed the Christian law, the law of love and charity.

"This religion, which is mine, makes life tolerable, for it pours upon the soul's wounds the delicious balm of hope. Among the sad and sober masses of to-day it could still work miracles of consolation. Pious and worthy priests, forgetting their doctrinal differences, have assembled, once already, in America, to loftily proclaim this simple, pure, and truly divine belief. Let them renew, here in Paris, this admirable skyward flight. All hearts will join them in their act of faith, all voices will repeat their prayer."—*Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANOTHER CALL FOR A NEW CLERGY.

THE Episcopal clergy are not respected, not looked up to, not listened to, as they were even thirty years ago, says Rev. H. R. Haweis (who trains with the "Broad church" section of the Church of England) in *The Contemporary Review* for October. The expansion of lay knowledge has, he thinks, lowered the prestige of the clergy and "revealed their narrowness and inefficiency." Mr. Haweis traces the work and reviews the influence of the Church of England down to the present from forty years ago, when it "was still living on the afterglow of the great evangelical movement forever associated with the names of Wesley and Whitfield." He sees that "dissent in every kind of form becomes daily more glorious with its big chapels and choirs and congregations." He notices a similar decline of the Episcopal Church throughout the United States, and remarks that in influence and up-to-dateness there is no comparison at present between the Episcopal and Nonconforming bodies; further, that the Nonconformist preachers lead in the big cities, while the Roman Catholic Church throughout the United States and Canada more than holds its own against all the sects put together, "by its single-heartedness, power of adaptation, instinctive recognition of popular thought-currents, and its personal devotion and sagacity." So Mr. Haweis declares that "we of the Church of England want a new clergy, men whose opinions are not despised, whose fitness is not called in question, whose capacities are gaged, and whose energies are directed by something like a church administration." He continues:

"The inaudible mumbler, the sporting 'Dodo' curate, the lifeless drone, the weakling parasites who take orders, some for social positions, others to fill family livings, and many because they could not get 6d. per day in any other profession, these, of course, must be put aside at once as malignant if not incurable sores; no doubt they all help greatly to reduce the tone of the Established Church, but they are no new social evils. The real crux is rather to be found in the sort of thing the clergy are trained or even expected to preach, and the sort of thing the people decline any longer to listen to. Until this is changed or modified the church will never recover its prestige or attract any considerable number of thoughtful people. Meanwhile the man in the pew thinks he has a right to remonstrate with the man in the pulpit who denounces him as an unbeliever. He may fairly say

to his clergyman: 'You complain of me for not believing what you call church doctrines; how much do you believe yourself? Now, you don't actually believe that after this life, without further explanation, the population of the world will be divided into two parts, the converted and the unconverted, and that one half will go straight to heaven and be happy forever, and the other half will be sent straight to hell to be tormented forever. You don't believe that yourself, because you are not such a fool; then why do you expect me to sit in church and listen to you patiently while you preach it?' . . . 'You don't really believe,' continues the man in the pew, 'that everything in the Bible is infallibly inspired and correct; but where is the clergyman who will get up in church and say "everything in the Bible is *not* infallibly inspired and correct"?' But I need not go through the dreary catalog of outworn dogmas; dry rot is in the whole thing, and it is ready to crumble at a touch! It has come to this: the laity not only despise the clergy for their affirmations, but still more for their reticences, and yet few (some do) have the heart to condemn them as unscrupulous hypocrites—they are really often such nice fellows in many ways, and moral fellows too; so as people don't like to think they are liars, and can not quite believe they are idiots, they conclude that they are a race of men apart, and hence the witty saying has arisen, 'Society is composed of three sexes, men, women, and *clergymen*;' and this is all very well as a grim sort of joke, but it solves nothing and mends nothing. Sooner or later the question has to be asked, 'Why keep up so many doctrinal shams, when even bishops are capable of making and accepting moderate and even helpful restatements?'

Mr. Haweis thinks that at this time something like a new doctrinal reformation is at hand, and in this connection observes:

"The sixteenth-century reformation was more a moral than a doctrinal one—the twentieth-century reformation will be more a doctrinal than a moral one. It is coming along, with a new pulpit and a new clergy, but that reformation, whatever other useful developments it may take on, will consist primarily, like every past reform, in coining new doctrinal phrases in harmony with contemporary thought."

He closes by saying:

"In the church of the future 'the great, glad, aboriginal instincts' will have to count once more, nor will the infinite sigh of the soul for an excellency, purity, and beauty supernal be therefore stifled. He who will give us not only restatement in doctrine, but the true law of subordination of the lower to the higher in the conduct of life, the life of progress in the scale of ascension; he who will show the purity, because the fitness, of all things in due season and in ripe proportion, who will preach, with Christ and Paul, the supremacy of love, which is the loss of selfish life in the flood-tide of regenerated humanity—he will be the new priest of the near future. We will have no more mongrel philosophy; we will have no more divided allegiance, and no more confused ideals. The dear old angels may have to go out, but the great archangels will come in; we shall know them, and we shall follow them; they will lead us to 'the Christ that is to be!'"

No Protestant Saints?—"We like to present the more favorable view of the Roman Catholic Church," says *The Independent*, "and to recognize its adaptation of its methods to the genius of free institutions and untrammelled thought. Yet we would not wholly neglect the less admirable side of that church. *The Catholic Herald* quotes with approval the authority of the 'great Jesuit theologian, Father Perrone,' that there are not, and can not be, any Protestant saints. He says:

"A life of probity or ordinary virtue is one thing; sanctity, taken in the strict meaning of the word, is quite another. They may very well grant you that there are among Protestants some virtuous and honest men, but saints who have habitually and constantly followed the path of the heroic virtues, who have faced death with joy and even resignation, amid trials the most difficult and temptations of every kind, amid persecutions, contradictions, derision and injury; saints whose good acts were recompensed by ingratitude, and who never ceased, however, to pray for their persecutors, to offer up for them their penances and tortures in all humility and in a spirit of incessant mortification—no, Protestants have no saints of this kind and never can have them!"

"This," remarks *The Independent*, "is charity for you, and published when the news was fresh of a dozen Protestant missionary martyrs in China and Africa."

PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

THE psychology of religious revivals has been but seldom discussed by scientific investigators, and scientific literature on the subject by adherents of that denomination which peculiarly favors, if it did not originate, revivals, otherwise known as "protracted meetings," is scarce. A notable contribution of this sort comes from the pen of A. D. Watson, M.D., L.R.C.P., and appears in *The Canadian Methodist Review* (October). The object of the article is to show that certain phenomena which occur occasionally in some revival meetings, especially where the physical and psychical conditions are favorable, are not only useless but dangerous, and are not to be attributed to piety, but to physical weakness or mental perversion. Dr. Watson thinks that these "unwholesome manifestations" have too often, from profound ignorance as to their true nature, been absurdly attributed to the agency of the Holy Ghost. After considering the general conditions which are present in a typical revival, he takes up the "unsaved" subjects, whose chief tendency is to "yield," and with whom no powerful motive is required. He says:

"They are negative characters. Passivity renders them strong under the stimulus of extraordinary and commanding minds, but is a source of weakness when such stimulation is withdrawn. In them any action which may be suggested, either orally, mentally, or physically, while they are in a highly sensitive condition and under the influence of psychical stimulation, is likely to prevail. Such stimulation is sure to be present, to a greater or less degree, in camp-meetings and revivals, and where suggestions of the desirability of peculiar excitations, and of the physical or objective phenomena which such excitations produce, are not wanting, there will most surely be a plentiful display of grotesque and unseemly seizures, trances, prostrations, or convulsions. These persons, beyond all others, act and reenact the old farce of being 'converted' at every revival, and relapsing during every inter-revival period."

Quoting from Archbishop Sharp, who said, "The peace and joy of the Holy Ghost is always rational, there is always some good ground, some solid foundation for it, in the mind of the man that feels it, which foundation is a good conscience; a being able to satisfy ourselves from the testimony of our hearts and lives that we are sincere and unfeigned in our desires and endeavors to approve ourselves to God as His faithful servants," Dr. Watson continues:

"All other states of excitation are but the product of a heated brain in an individual of weak personality, uncontrolled by those powers of reason and will which are always regnant in the well-conducted mind. It will thus be understood why the objectionable features of revivals are so frequent among the unlettered aboriginal peoples, when missionaries go among them. Indeed, excessive outbursts of feeling, manifested in hysterical proportions, almost invariably occur among persons of an excitable temperament, among those of weak will, or those of a debilitated physical constitution. Given a number of such persons in a series of meetings, and if the evangelist should appeal chiefly to motives of fear or to the intensely emotional part of the sensibility, rather than to urge the case mainly upon its reasonable and righteous grounds; if the evangelist have a powerfully magnetic and commanding presence, and insist on certain forms without clearly defining that obedience to the Lord, rather than the mere performance of the evangelist's desire, constitutes duty; further, if it be understood or surmised that there would be general approval of any exceptional occurrence, such as prostration or highly wrought or excited movements, these demonstrations are pretty sure to occur."

Further on he says:

"For the suppression or exclusion of trance-like or convulsive conditions, it is necessary for the minister to discourage, and to teach his people to discredit, all abnormal and aimless seizures as being no evidence of piety, but rather of the most self-centered and self-seeking of all diseases, hysteria. There will be no continuance of the trouble if he calls these cases of uncontrollable

excitement and ecstasy by their common name, and ask that the hysterical sister, or the brother who is suffering from nervous trouble, be taken out by some of the friends so that the meeting may not be further disturbed. A decisive and positive attitude should be encouraged on the part of the hearers toward the Christian life, and no evangelist should allow any hearer to think that standing up, or speaking, or going forward, is in any sense meritorious if done simply to please him. . . . When prostrations occur during meetings they are not to be attributed to the Holy Spirit. They have in hundreds of instances been shown to depend on physical or mental deterioration, often accompanying or presaging a state of acute mental alienation. Besides, Christianity needs no extraneous assistance of so grewsome or grotesque a nature, but is a sweet, healthy, reasonable religion, everywhere and always, when associated with a healthy body and a sound mind. Neither are these derangements to be charged to Satan, as has sometimes been done. It is not wise to bring Satan as an important causative factor into movements which result so generally in awakening to righteousness, unless his presence can be clearly demonstrated."

In conclusion Dr. Watson says that we have in the past held too persistently to the saving efficacy of feeling; that emotion, like doctrine, is of little importance except as an expression of our relations to the life and purposes of Jesus and His Kingdom. "It is well," he adds, "that our people are more than ever basing their estimate of these things on their direct relation to conduct and Christian duty."

IMPROVED METHODS OF BIBLE STUDY.

A RECORD was made in THE LITERARY DIGEST of October 19 of recent utterances in the religious press tending to show a considerable degree of dissatisfaction with the present methods of Sunday-school instruction in the Bible. Reference was also made to a new and independent course of lessons proposed by *The North Carolina Presbyterian*. The question thus brought up is one of intense interest to all the denominations where the International Lesson System is in use, and the discussion is certain to develop some very pronounced differences of opinion. Thus *The Christian Observer* objects very strongly to the new course proposed by *The North Carolina Presbyterian* and defends the present system as the wisest and most satisfactory. Other papers like *The Watchman* of Boston, *The Christian Work*, *The Independent*, and *The Methodist Recorder* think that the time has come when some radical changes in the prevailing system ought to be made. A most significant indication of the tendency of thought on this subject is found in the action of the International Lesson Committee in preparing an optional course of primary lessons for 1896. In a note in *The Sunday-School Times* where these new lessons are to appear, the committee explains its action. After referring to the great pain which it cost to make this change (the partial surrender of the uniform lesson idea) and of the great good done by the International Lessons for twenty-two years past, it adds: "But within the past few years the study of child-nature has come to be a science. The truth that the mind of the young child is essentially different from the mind of the youth and adult is now conceived to be of such importance that it is no longer to be ignored in religious any more than in secular education." The vote of the committee to prepare this optional course was taken in March, 1894. The result of their labors, which, as *The Times* says, "have been long and difficult," is now for the first time made public. Commenting on this new departure *The Evangelist* says:

"That young people who have attended Sunday-school since childhood should be totally ignorant of the great outlines of Scripture history, almost unacquainted with Scripture biography, and with but a vague conception of the great teachings of the Bible, is almost unpardonable. We do not say this to cast reproach on the young people; most of them have doubtless done the best they could with the opportunities given them. But we

do mean that it is a neglect of duty to allow the possibility of such results. The state looks after the secular education of its children, because ignorance is fatal to the Republic. So is ignorance of the Bible fatal to the church. The children of this world are in this respect wiser than the children of light. The state, we say, has authority in this matter and the church has not. Yes, but where power is wanting and the necessity remains, there is all the more call for due care in the use of means to accomplish the desired end. If the state needs to spend so much time and money on secular education, much more does the church need to be in earnest about Biblical education. The Sunday-school is the agency of the church for doing this work. It holds a unique position. It occupies the citadel of our faith. On it is laid the great responsibility of training the young in the knowledge of the Scriptures.

"We hold, then, that the especial function of the Sunday-school is the study of the Bible, with the emphasis on the word study, with a firm determination that this study shall be broad and thorough and according to the best methods, and with implicit faith that the truth itself, which is better than any human interpretation of it, will do its own blessed work if we but give it a fair chance. It is the 'thus saith the Lord' that reaches men's hearts, that 'finds' them, as Coleridge says, and the closer the Bible itself in its native strength and simplicity can be brought to the heart and conscience, the better will be the results. To this one end of thorough Bible study, the study of the Bible itself, and not of what men say about the Bible, everything in the Sunday-school should be subordinate."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE returns thus far received from the Methodist annual conferences show that 4,365 delegates have voted for the admission of women to the General Conference, and 1,662 against it. The total is 5,421, one quarter of which number is 1,356 and three quarters are 4,074. The amendment therefore has received the constitutional number of votes to pass it with a surplus of 294. These are the figures to date, and the vote represents the voice of nearly all the autumn conferences which are said to be the most progressive in the church.

At a recent lecture by Rev. George Jackson, of the Wesleyan West-End Mission, in Edinburgh, it was stated that the late Professor Huxley, notwithstanding his attacks on Christianity—storming of empty forts the lecturer declared them to be—requested his family to attend church. Mr. Jackson also declared that Mr. John Morley's mother was a Methodist, and pointed out that his declarations of his unbelief were all made before he entered public life and met men of the religious character of Mr. Gladstone.

ACCORDING to the reports presented at their recent annual meetings the outlook for the Congregational churches in this country is highly encouraging. There has been an increase of 58,442 in the membership within the last three years. Within the same time 651 churches have been added to the roll, making an net increase of 359 or 119 a year. The largest gain in membership has been in the interior of the country.

A CANADIAN writer and teacher, Professor Wylie, of Toronto, sums up the essentials of choir-leaders as follows: (1) That they be full of faith, and the Holy Ghost; (2) that they have such knowledge of the sentiment of the Psalms and of the music that they can render the song with the proper expression; (3) that they possess good common sense, and keep out of the choir all "scrapping."

AN evidence of non-sectarian feeling worth recording is that of a prominent citizen of Petersburg, Va., who has given \$250 for the purpose of a memorial window to be placed in St. Joseph's Church now in course of erection in that city. The following inscription is to be placed on the window: "To the Glory of God and in honor of His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons."

A STRANGE proceeding on the part of a religious body is reported from Los Angeles, Cal. The Los Angeles Presbytery, it is said, has suspended the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city because he and his session were not willing to accept a change of name and be known as the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

THE pastor of the Waldensian colony which was founded two years ago in North Carolina, denies the report that the colony is a failure. He says that this year's crops will put the colonists above want for the coming year, and that the people have no intention of returning to their European homes.

THE names of Jacob and Joseph have been found on Babylonian inscriptions belonging to the time of Abram. One scarab from Egypt bears the name of Jacob who was a Pharaoh, hence the inference that the Hebrews, Babylonians, and Egyptians were at that date intimate with each other.

A SPECIAL effort is to be made in Germany to induce the Protestants of that country to return to the Roman Church. During the present month eight German prelates, including the Archbishops of Cologne and of Posen, will go to Rome to initiate the movement under the guidance of the Pope.

A CALIFORNIA pastor has had to resign because the people were not satisfied with the preaching of his wife who supplies the pulpit during his absence.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

TURKEY'S THREATENED DISSOLUTION.

THE attempts of the powers to keep alive the "unspeakable Turk" (as Gladstone called the Ottoman Empire), so as to escape the necessity of quarreling over the division of his estate, are proving unsuccessful. A Cabinet order decreed reforms in Armenia, and the decree was followed by a special proclamation from the Sultan himself, to give it additional weight. But now the Mohammedan subjects rise up against the Sultan. As in many other countries, even more civilized than Turkey, the people have been flattered by their leaders, and kept in entire ignorance with regard to their real standing among the nations. Hence the Turks can not understand that the Sultan is forced to accede to the demands of the "misbelievers." The empire is said to be on the verge of anarchy, and the Powers may have to interfere to enforce order. According to the latest dispatches to the London *Times*, the Kurds are again massacring the Armenians. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, predicted this. That paper says:

"What a pity that the Sultan could not make up his mind to accept the advice of the powers in May last. It would not then be evident to his people that he had been forced into compliance. The fact that the Armenians are now specially favored must rouse the Mohammedans. The Kurds will be the first to revolt, for the power of the Turkish Government over this restless tribe is very small."

The *Sabah*, Constantinople, publishes a conciliatory explanation of the proposed reforms. It says:

"It has been said that the Armenians are to be specially favored by the Sultan, and that they will receive privileges which are not to be granted to his other subjects. That is, however, not the case. Some of the laws now in force are found to be defective, and will be revised. The administration of justice and the police, both in the cities and in the country, will be reformed. These reforms are intended to benefit all the subjects of the Calif, whatever their race or creed. But changes can not be adopted throughout the country without due deliberation, and the province of Anatolia has been chosen to give the new laws a trial."

The Turkish Government makes use of orthodox methods to quiet the populace, as well as the modern method of inspired newspaper articles. Many leaders of the Young Turk movement have been arrested, some have been beaten over the stomach "to quiet their spirits," as *The St. James's Gazette* remarks; others have vanished for good, and it is hinted that they were simply shot. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, doubts that these methods will work, and remarks:

"It is undeniable that it will be very difficult to satisfy all the elements of Turkey's population, and without the active assistance of the people the proposed reforms can not easily be carried out. It is therefore to be hoped that the men whom the Sultan entrusts with reforms are not only firm, but also acceptable to the populace, and able to inspire confidence; else order can not be restored."

Russia, about to extend her power in the Far East, looks with displeasure upon the threatening dissolution of Turkey. The St. Petersburg press throws the blame upon the British Government. The *Novoye Vremya* is of opinion that England was not only perfidious during the whole transaction, but also unnecessarily insolent toward Turkey. The *Grashdanin* assumes a similar tone, saying:

"France and Russia had better withdraw from the whole business. By joining England in bringing diplomatic pressure to bear upon Turkey, they have assisted the insular empire to turn the Armenian question into a naval or military adventure against Russia, and at the expense of Turkey. If the Armenians in Turkey are treated as an independent people, their brothers in Russia will become restless. This is just what England wants.

She would like to create a second Poland for Russia in the Transcaucasian provinces."

A few German papers repeat these suspicions, but the independent press believes that Lord Salisbury was forced into the Armenian troubles, much against his will, by the Nonconformists. Russia certainly seems to be preparing for the *grand finale*, and Austria is watching her movements anxiously. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The Russian troops are massing on the Caucasus frontier, ready to march into Armenia, and the Black Sea fleet will be brought into play if England sends a fleet through the Dardanelles. The Balkan nations are well aware of the gravity of the situation. The Servian papers think that the present troubles must end either in a European war or a revolution in Turkey. The Sultan is also preparing for the emergency. His wives and children will be sent to Adrianople, and it is possible that he will go there himself."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the whole Eastern question could be settled by the realization of the following few *ifs*:

"If a law were put in force making all subjects of the Sultan equals before the law, irrespective of their religious persuasion. If honest judges are appointed in every province, men prudent enough to take into consideration the customs of the people. If an end is made to all corruption; if taxes are levied justly, and private property of real estate is recognized."

But that is just what no Turkish Government will do. It is very doubtful if the United States will be able to remain a mere looker-on if the European powers intervene. The numerous American missionaries are in great danger, and altho they are under the protection of the English, life may be lost, and compensation may have to be enforced.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLAND'S UNPOPULARITY.

ENGLAND is unpopular just now, and the educated Englishman knows it. *The Spectator*, London, candidly discusses the subject. With the French, thinks the writer, the unpopularity of the English almost passes into actual hatred. Russia finds England tiresome and unamiable; Germany discovers in her a source of irritation wherever she comes in contact with her; even Austria regards her as intolerably selfish. Italy alone presents a pleasant face. America acknowledges that John Bull is worthy and virtuous, but thinks that he is in his international intercourse a blundering, bullying, grabbing power, with no regard for the feeling of others. As for the little powers, England is Dr. Fell with each of them. They want consideration. The poor Southerner 'would rather be plundered by a nobleman who gives him a bow and a salute, than have a loaf of bread chucked him by a rich bourgeois who makes a joke about his lantern jaws and empty belly." The writer continues:

"But it is not easy to state the cause of this unpopularity. No doubt, in the case of the great powers, our vast commercial prosperity, our success in the work of governing distant empires, and in doing what all the world now wants specially to do—i.e., develop colonies—our easy solution of the Socialist problems, and our stable yet democratic scheme of government, all tend to make us deeply envied and so very unpopular. . . . Our present and past good fortune as long as it lasts—tho how long that will be who can tell?—must be paid for in the unpopularity which envy always breeds. It is a law of nature. You can not grow and prosper above others without envy, and envy must fasten unpopularity on the object envied. But this is, of course, not the sole source of our unpopularity. That is also based on a general belief that we are at once selfish and materialistic in our aims, and that we never act on large or wide or noble ideas, but merely look to the main chance. The nations would hate us less if we had tried or were known to aim at universal dominion. What they can not bear is the feeling that we intend to have the best of every bargain, and that having got it, we always explain that we only

got it because we were more businesslike and efficient than other people, and from no other cause, in fact, but our own natural superiority. In other words, we are supposed to be a patronizing power, and patronizing is always a cause of unpopularity."

The Speaker does not think there is any remedy for the evil. It, nevertheless, finds a crumb of comfort in the character of the English. It says:

"Fortunately, we are not a thin-skinned people, and, as we think, quite rightly, never bother about the opinions of our neighbors, whose competence to form an opinion worth having in regard to our actions is more than doubtful. But the no attempt must be made to get rid of our unpopularity, we must not ignore it or forget it. It is a most important fact, and must be noted by our statesmen, for it is a distinct and unfavorable factor in our dealings with foreign powers. It makes our duty plain on two points. We must go on at all costs strengthening our navy. . . . While we have the undoubted and effective command of the sea, we can laugh at such combinations. If we lose it, God help us."

France is not the only country in which England's unpopularity is approaching actual hatred. *The Grashdanin*, St. Petersburg, says:

"True Russians have felt for some time past, and are feeling more and more, that our one real enemy is England. England is infallibly destined to injure Russian interests. All her assurances of sympathy, all her desires to act in concert with us, are lies and crafty deceit, intended to lead us astray in order to do us harm. In her dealings with Russia England has not and can not have either honor or conscience. On the contrary, there is no villainy so low that she will not stoop to it. It would, however, be absurd to blame the English for this, as their hatred arises solely from a feeling of concern for the welfare of their country. But, on the other hand, we also should so love Russia as never to forget to injure England whenever and wherever we can. When we have learned this lesson, our triumph will begin."

It is not so very long ago that Britons would point with pride to their Indian army, in which they saw an equivalent for the enormous armaments of Continental nations. The French gave their colonial troops a chance to distinguish themselves in the Franco-German War, but the attempt failed. Still, English opinion was inclined to place great reliance upon the troops commanded by British officers, because the English believe that no one can administer the affairs of other nations as well as themselves, and they firmly believe that the people over whom they hold sway have sense enough to understand this. But it seems that British rule is unpopular in two of the most important lands at present belonging to England. Rev. Bonnar, in *The Contemporary Review*, declares that the popularity of the English in India not only fails to increase, but has actually fallen off. He writes, in the main, as follows:

"The English have repelled the Hindus by their unreasonable exhibitions of pride. Hence the liking which the Indian natives once had for their masters has cooled off. During the last thirty years this has become very noticeable. Nor is there any hope of a change for the better, unless Englishmen take a greater interest in Indian affairs, and influence their officials in India. A gentleman once invited a highly cultured and educated Indian prince to dine with him at his club in Poonah. The Prince was informed that no native would be allowed to sit down to dinner at the English club, and altho he had been received by the Queen and had dined with the Prince of Wales, the color line was not allowed to be infringed in his case. The English officials are generally too meddling, and show no consideration for the native nobles. Besides, they are not sufficiently in touch with the population. The only notable exception was the Marquis of Ripon, whose administration is still gratefully remembered by the Indians."

While thus an English paper accuses the English officials in India of neglecting the welfare of their country, an Indian paper,

the *Friend of India*, Calcutta, finds fault with the administration of Egypt. It says:

"The people of Egypt complained that they were enslaved and oppressed by a clique of foreign adventurers—Europeans, Turks, Circassians, Armenians, Levantines, Jews. All they asked was that the administration and the finances should be entrusted to Egyptians. A more reasonable and just request was never preferred by one people to another, and if we had assisted the Egyptians to recover their natural rights, English ascendancy would have been established for good. Instead, we made common cause with the shameless oppressors of Egypt. By war, executions, exile, and proscription we trampled out the growing national spirit of the Egyptian people. We have made ourselves an object of scorn to the civilized world, as the most hypocritical people under the sun. We have estranged France. We have got a corrupt and effete Egyptian Government upon our hands, which we can neither wholly supersede nor abandon. We are responsible for all the oppression in Egypt, and, to crown all, we have discovered that the Suez Canal, for which we have thus bismirched ourselves, is of no value whatever as a military highway."

PROS AND CONS OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

AS the winter approaches, and with it the possibility that General Martinez Campos will stamp out the Cuban rebellion, Spain's struggle to retain her last remaining colonies creates increasing interest. The report that the insurgents are destroying the property of private individuals, especially of the sugar-planters, sparing only those who consent to pay blackmail, has done much to strengthen the opinion that the whole insurrection is a gigantic brigandage. The assertion of the Madrid *Imparcial*, that the American sugar-trust assists the rebels with funds, has added to this feeling. Here and there the attitude of the United States is severely criticized. *The Kieler Zeitung*, Kiel, says:

"The United States Government was much displeased when England recognized the Confederates as belligerents. Yet the South had in 1864 an organized Government, which ruled over a large territory, an army of at least 200,000 men, three or four ports, and a fleet. The Cuban rebels have nothing of all this, neither administration, nor territory, nor communication with other countries, and their forces consist of disconnected bands of guerillas only. The United States forgot then, and they forget now, that the recognition of a belligerent can be accorded only as a result of an accomplished fact, and not because of sentiment. For the present the Cuban insurgents have not placed themselves under the protection of the United States. When they are in a position to do so, when they are in possession of some ports and can communicate with the outside world, it will be time to recognize them. Party organization in the United States would do much better to busy itself with giving the country a decent administration, rather than to free Cuba."

Similar opinions are vented in the leading English papers. In South America the insurrection still fails to arouse sympathy to any great extent. Most governments prohibit demonstrations in its favor, but even where this is not the case, as in Chile and Peru, little notice is taken of the insurrection. In the former country interest is kept alive almost exclusively by reports and letters sent out by the New York committee of the insurgents. Peru has lately been visited by a Cuban deputation. *The Opinion Nacional*, Lima, which favors the insurrection, says that "an enthusiastic gathering of at least 600 persons received the deputation," which made speeches in Matriz Square. To a reporter of the *Lima Comercio* the Cuban Committee said that the insurgents number some 20,000 men, 12,000 of whom are in the Orient. The French press rather admires the attitude of Spain in her trials. Says Count Kératry, in the *Figaro*, Paris:

"The Pearl of the Antilles is the best part of the colonies still retained by Spain, and who can blame her if she seeks to defend

the remnant of that Empire? Spain certainly has shown unexpected energy in combating the rebellion. A large force has been sent to Cuba in a surprisingly short time, and the money needed for the campaign has been found in the face of all difficulties. Yet the possibility that Spain will lose the island exists. If the struggle lasts much longer, it is quite certain that public opinion in the United States will force the Government there to accord the Cubans belligerent rights, however honest President Cleveland may be in his intentions. If the Cubans are recognized as belligerents, only a step between them and their emancipation from Spanish rule remains. There is, of course, the danger that Cuba will become a negro republic. The Spaniards are wont to say that 'Cuba must remain Spanish or become negro-ridden.' But the Cubans see their way out of this difficulty. They reply that the island 'will be free or American.' Whatever the future may bring, France heartily sympathizes with her neighbor, and applauds her struggles to retain the rank which is hers by right among the nations of Europe."

The Spaniards do not deceive themselves. They understand the gravity of the situation. The Opposition papers even urge the Government to give up Cuba. Pi y Margall, the famous Radical, has written to several papers in a style which belies the assertion of the Cuban insurgents that their friends in Spain are not allowed to express an opinion. Pi y Margall thinks that Cuba should be given her independence without further ado. He says:

"No nation has a right to occupy territory already in the possession of another people, and the people whose rights are thus violated are perfectly justified in defending themselves. We have done it ourselves. During two centuries we struggled for our independence against Imperial Rome. Later we fought seven centuries against the Arabs, and did not rest until we had driven them from Spanish soil, where they had lived long enough to almost have a right to it. What right have we, then, to stigmatize as brigands those who are fighting for their independence? They are heroes just as much as the men of Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, who rose up against us in the beginning of the present century. Let us be just to the Cubans. We are alone responsible for the insurrection in the island. We ought to give them the same rights which we accord to Porto Rico. What is the good of invoking our patriotism in this question? Cuba is a veritable grave of our young soldiery. Thousands of them are carried off by climatic fevers, as well as by the lead and steel of the enemy, and all in a cause with which they have little sympathy. Let us be more economical in the expenditure of blood and treasure. This war only aggravates our situation. Our national honor does not demand that we should continue the struggle until we are beaten."

The *Nuevo Régimen*, Madrid, thinks the question should be left to Cubans themselves. Spain should assist them in stamping out brigandage if they wish to remain under her rule. But if the Cubans want their independence, it would be to the interest of Spain to let them have it. That paper says.

"The Government and the press are responsible for this false conception of patriotism. Three centuries of priest-rule has converted us into the most hypocritical people on earth. We are lacking in that sincerity and frankness which alone gives moral strength to the nation. Neither our journalists nor our legislators nor our administrators do anything but give vent to phrases. The sober truth is this: Cuba can not get her independence as long as Spain defends her supremacy, and the Spaniards can not crush the rebellion as long as the Cubans choose to fight. Is there no solution to the problem? There is. Spain has no right to abandon the island or to cede it to another power, as long as a fraction over half of the population want to be Spaniards. On the other hand, the Cubans have a perfect right to their independence if a few more than half of them demand it. In the former case we would be guilty of unprecedented infamy and cowardice, were we to withdraw. And to judge by the number of the insurgents the majority of Cubans do not wish to be separated from us. At any rate, the matter should be submitted to a popular vote. It is to be feared that the plebiscite would be in favor of Spanish rule. We say to be feared, because the duty of holding the island is a very costly and barren honor to us. Hence a new plebiscite should be held every ten or twenty years, to make sure that the people of Cuba are still, in majority, for us. On a former

occasion the discontent of the Cubans was, unjustly enough, connected with our own glorious revolution. To-day the fault is, with greater justice, laid at the door of greedy monopolists and a corrupt administration. A popular vote alone can settle the question."

The paper is also of opinion that the war should be carried on with native troops only, as experience has proved that no European army can withstand the climate of the West Indies.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ARE BRITISH WORKMEN TOO CONSERVATIVE?

AT the beginning of the present century England was almost the only manufacturing nation of Europe. Little else but English wares were carried to foreign countries, and England enjoyed a period of industrial prosperity unprecedented in the history of the world. Gradually, however, the old manufacturing centers on the Continent recovered from the blows inflicted upon them by the French wars since the time of Louis XVI. The revival of competition is felt most by the British iron and steel manufacturers, who, until a generation ago, had almost a monopoly of their trade. Gradually Belgian and German firms introduced their goods, even in England itself. To combat the unwelcome intrusion of the foreigner, the foreign merchandise act was passed, according to which all goods manufactured abroad must be stamped as such. At the same time an agitation was begun to influence the British people against the "cheap trash" made by foreign paupers. But all to no purpose. At last the British Iron Trade Association determined to send a committee to the Continent. The immediate reason is given by the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, as follows:

"In 1883 the exports of steel and iron were valued at \$14,750,000. In 1894 this had sunk to \$11,000,000, while the imports had risen to over \$18,050,000. This is not due to low prices, but to decline of British trade only. The chief competitor is Germany, but Belgium also is surging ahead. Hence the manufacturers have sent a deputation of their workmen to visit the foreign factories. The German papers declare that the English workmen have tried to obtain trade secrets by unfair means, and the German-English relations will hardly be improved by this incident."

As a matter of fact, many German papers warned their countrymen against these visitors. Without much success, however. They were received with much courtesy by masters and men alike, and the *Kölnische Zeitung* had to comfort itself by saying that "after all, works like those of Krupp, for instance, are not easily copied." The committee has now published a preliminary report, which has attracted much attention. Its main points are the following:

"The rapid advance of Continental competition is chiefly due to the superior training of the men and the admirable arrangement of the factories from a technical point of view. The difference in wages is, if anything, slightly in favor of the Continental workman, the lowest wages earned being 5 s. (\$1.25) per day. The Continental workman also works less hours than his English fellow, and Sunday is more strictly a day of rest from labor. The machinery in use on the Continent is, on the whole, superior to that used in England. Taken altogether, the British iron and steel trade could learn much from their competitors. The only branch holding its own at present is the manufacture of firearms in South Staffordshire."

Most English papers have ignored both the sending of the deputation and its results. The *St. James's Gazette*, however, says:

"The report proves that we are beaten, not because our competitors know how to make use of favorable circumstances, but because they know their business better. It is our own fault that we have fallen behind, and we must exert ourselves to remedy our faults."

The question is, Will the British workman consent to adopt

modern methods, if taught by foreigners? The following, which we take from *The Westminster Gazette*, argues that it is extremely doubtful:

"A London syndicate five years ago leased a track of turf moors near Thorne, in Yorkshire, and engaged a number of Dutch workmen to show the Thorne people just how to cut the turf. The Thorne men appear to have received these pioneers not merely with civility, but with quite an extraordinary show of good feeling; but, all the same, so far as the innovation in the plan of working was concerned, they, with true British conservatism, made a point of not noticing it. There were reasons for their inaptness in learning. Hitherto they had cut the turf in large blocks, and these were carried away by boys, and stacked to dry; now the one block was to be cut into three, the boys were discharged, and the men themselves were provided with barrows in which to wheel the sods away. Obviously, the change was not one to be enamoured of, and tho the Dutch exponents of the new method, working deftly, could manage to make a good week's wages, the Thorne men stood out against a system which they declared they could not master. They had been used to earning decent wages and working a fair number of hours, but they could not make a living if they were obliged to adopt the fresh style. In face of this revolt, the firm determined to bring over a body of Dutchmen who would be willing to comply with their wishes, and accordingly early in the present year about eighty laborers from Holland came to Thorne and started work. Then the situation became interesting. The quiet little town woke up suddenly to find itself the scene of a somewhat bitter international feud. There have been accordingly rather lively times and police-court proceedings."

HOW THE LION TAKES THE TWISTING OF HIS TAIL.

"MR. MUNROE is not in it," says *The Mexican Herald*, Mexico. "Venezuela must come to terms with Great Britain. There is no one to take her part," says the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*. These quotations will serve to illustrate how little reliance is placed in the power of that section of our press which advocates active interference on the part of the United States in the Venezuela boundary question. The English press is equally complacent. The whole agitation in favor of a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is looked upon as the valueless "blether" of American newspaper men. The correspondent of *The Daily News*, London, telegraphed to his paper:

"Nothing could be more grotesque than to pretend that the American people are in any way excited over the Venezuelan question. The fact is that nobody, except newspapers which seek to make cheap political capital by attacking the British position in all foreign questions relating to the Western Hemisphere, takes the slightest interest in the matter. It is doubtful if a hundred persons could be found in the United States who could give an intelligible statement of the question at issue. The mouthings of the Jingo papers are taken seriously by nobody, not even by their own editors."

And *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"English newspaper-readers need not believe all the nonsense about Venezuela and Great Britain which appears in the American newspapers and is telegraphed over here by enterprising but indiscriminating correspondents. The *New York World*, for instance, is anxious to inform its readers that Mr. Bayard and Lord Salisbury have had almost a passage of arms over the Venezuelan ultimatum, that the former was angry and the latter arrogant, that Great Britain has flouted the American eagle, and that this noble bird is a-screechin'. The *New York Sun* persists that the Monroe doctrine is going to be 'enforced,' and that its latest version includes the assertion that no European power has ever a right to interfere with an American republic. Happily, the State Department does not take its politics from the newspapers, and it knows very well that the amusement of twisting the lion's tail is always profitable for an American journal with a large Irish circulation."

The Westminster Gazette revives the ancient charge that

American journalists like to give a twist of the lion's tail as an electioneering trick.

"But nothing," says that paper, "will be lost by firmness on the part of the British Foreign Office, and if President Cleveland could speak his mind freely he would say the same. The pastime of twisting the tail of the lion will present attractions to certain sections of Americans just so long as those given to it believe that the good-natured creature will in no circumstances snap."

There are a few dissentient voices. Mr. W. T. Stead has sent a long letter to *The Westminster Gazette*, in which he warns the British public that the Monroe doctrine must be reckoned with. He says:

"The ebullition of American sentiment is serious, notwithstanding the froth and spume of sensational insult which conceals rather than reveals its existence. Its gravity consists in two facts, neither of which has anything to do with the merits of the particular question in dispute. The first is that, for the first time since their great Civil War the Americans have built a navy of which they have some reason to be proud, and which sooner or later they will use against somebody. The second is the equally significant fact that the American press assures us that the Monroe doctrine has now been informally adopted as the national faith by the American people. . . . The adoption of the Monroe doctrine by the American people is the second serious factor we have to take into account. This doctrine has never been formally adopted by the American Government; it has never been recognized by any of the European powers; and it has no status in international law. All this may be admitted, but if the American people, for any reason or no reason, choose to adopt the Monroe or any other doctrine as governing their action in the Western or Eastern Hemisphere, they are a sovereign power, and can do as they please. All that we can do is to note that the doctrine they have proclaimed will govern their policy, and act accordingly."

Mr. Stead then states the English view of the case:

"England . . . is an American power just as much as she is an Asiatic power, and the mere fact that the capital of the Empire stands in Great Britain in no way impairs her claim to be regarded as being as truly an American power as the Government at Washington. In Canada, to say nothing of our other colonies in the West Indies and British Guiana and American governments, the English-speaking man sheltered by the shadow of the Union Jack is as much an American as those English-, German-, Swedish-, and Polish-speaking men who reside under the shadow of the Stars and Stripes. The Government of Canada, for instance, is as much of an American power as the Government of Washington; nor does the fact that they accept a Governor-General from London impair the rights of Canadians to full liberty of action in all parts of the Western Hemisphere. That is the English view of the case. It may be right or it may be wrong. I am not dealing with right or wrong, but with facts and forces as they exist."

Mr. Stead is of opinion that the United States wants to establish a protectorate over all South and Central America without accepting the responsibilities of such a protectorate. But this, he thinks, is impossible, for—

"unless and until the United States Government will settle all claims and controversies which may arise between European powers and the independent governments which stretch from Mexico to Cape Horn—no other power can consent to abandon any of the sovereign rights which they at present possess of dealing with the independent states of Central and Southern America as they deal with any other independent states in any other part of the world."

The Standard, London, would like to draw the attention of the Temperance Party to the remarkable effect of a good dinner upon Lord Rosebery. He made two speeches on one day, the gist of which is given as follows:

BEFORE LUNCH.

If there is one thing that surprises and rather disappoints the political observer in the last election it is this—the extreme gullibility of the electorate.

AFTER LUNCH.

I have a firm belief in the shrewd collective common-sense of the great mass of the nation. I believe that if that common-sense has rejected us it is because unconsciously, and in some way of which we are not aware, we have deserved that rejection.—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 21.

What *The Standard* wants to know is: Which view do the Prohibitionists, who supported Lord Rosebery, accept?

MISCELLANEOUS.

EQUALITY AS THE BASIS OF GOOD SOCIETY.

TO what extent do we believe in the practise of that equality in social life which we subscribe to in religious professions? In an article on the subject of "Equality," in the November *Century*, Mr. W. D. Howells sets out by relating that a Shaker elder once said to him:

"If good society were what it appears to be on the surface, I could not find fault with it. If people in society behave toward one another from motives of real kindness, as they behave now from motives of politeness, society would be an image of heaven; for in society you see people defer to one another, the strong give way to the weak, the brilliant and the gifted will not put the rest at a disadvantage, and they all seem to meet on an equality. The trouble is that their behavior is merely a convention and not a principle; they behave beautifully from politeness and not from kindness."

Mr. Howells says that he was struck by this philosophy of the fact at the time, and still thinks it interesting, and believes that it is essentially true. If not quite an image of heaven, good society appears to him to be an image of a righteous state on earth; and he finds that tho it is the stronghold of the prejudices which foster inequality, yet it is the very home of equality. We quote:

"People often wish to get into good society because they hope to be the superiors of those who remain out of it; but when they are once in it, the ideal of their behavior is equality. In ideal, at least, society is the purely voluntary association of kindred minds and tastes in a region of absolute altruism. If you are asked to a house, the theory is that you are the equal of every person you meet there, and if you behave otherwise, you are vulgar. You are as dear to your host and hostess as any others whom they entreat in the same terms to give them the pleasure of their company. The understanding is that no distinction will be made between you and them: no one will seek his own advantage, but each will seek the advantage of the rest; nothing shall be suffered to remind you of the selfish world outside. Deference and attention shall be your portion from all, which you will render again. If you are intellectually the inferior of the rest, society will carry its complaisance still farther, and, as Goethe noticed long ago, will adapt its conversation and diversion to your capacity. Even the servitude which tacitly operates your entertainment will be delicately used, and addressed in courteous terms. In its finest and gentlest moments society will get rid of the inferiors altogether, and the equals will serve one another."

"We know very well what sometimes happens instead of this. There are some hosts and hostesses who neglect one guest and cumber another with favor: snubs and slights are exchanged between the guests, who seize petty occasions to gratify their greed and pride; the servants are coldly and thanklessly used. But we all think these things indecent when we witness them; when we do them ourselves we are ashamed of them, and we feel that we have violated an ideal which should have been sacred."

"The ideal of society is equality, because to the more enlightened, and to all in their more enlightened moments, inequality is icky and offensive. You can have no pleasure of the man you look up to, or the man you look down on; the thing is impossible. Your soul is always seeking the level of your companion's, and society formulates and expresses this instinctive desire for equality. The prince, the distinguished person, if he is a gentleman, will do his best to efface your difference when he meets you in society, and it will be your fault or your misfortune if you can not let him do so; he will not ask you to be a snob or a toady. Inequality bores him; he is glad to get rid of it; and this is the mood of all good society. The better society is the more it shuns formality and seeks ease and freedom. The aristocrats, the highest equals, call each other by their first names, their nicknames, when they are by themselves, as the plebeians do."

Mr. Howells thinks it strange that while everybody acknowledges good society to be the highest expression of civilization—

the purest joy and sweetest pleasure of it—many people, especially society people, should fear to have its greatest blessings, its most delicate beauty and subtlest charm, imparted to the whole of life. To quote again:

"I do not believe one lovely or amiable thing would be lost if equality were to become the rule and fashion of the whole race, as it is now the rule and fashion of the best and wisest of the race in society. Men have believed that there was something to be gained by setting themselves apart from other men; and they have actually at times believed that those whom they excluded and depressed believed this, too, because they suffered it. But the inferior never believed, even in the depths of slavery, that inequality was a gain to him, whatever it might be to the superior, and he suffered it because he must. It never was a gain to the superior except in some advantages of food, clothing, and shelter. It never made him in any wise a finer, purer, juster man; and it very often made him arrogant, luxurious, bestial. . . ."

"Must we have inequality always? I do not think so. The disparity between the different sorts and conditions of men is not without its supposed remedy even in our conditions. The well-known American theory is that all having the same chance to get on top, all will get on top. If this really happened we should have the dead level of equality indeed; but a great many do not get on top—so many of the gentle, the kind, the good, that it may be questioned whether the summit would not have its displeasures for people of taste, whether one would altogether like to be seen there. It appears that this specific no longer cures, then; and if inequality is a malady, an evil, we must seek some other medicine for it. What that will be many will be ready to say, but few to prove. Perhaps we shall be changed by the slow process of the years, and by a process no more visible in the present than the movement of the hand upon the clock, but destined to a greater and greater swiftness in the future."

MIMETICS OF PRIDE.

IT is reasonable to suppose that one like the expert Mantegazza, in studying the infinity of expressions of which man is capable, finds ample confirmation of the theory which declares mimetics to be clear and characteristic in proportion as it is provoked by powerful and distinct emotion. Writing for *Werner's Magazine* (October), he devotes the first part of his article to the mimetics of pride. Pride, he says, is one of the most apparent and powerful of the affectional forces; its mimetics is very expressive, and not to be confounded with any other emotion; for this reason all artists, even the most ordinary, can represent a movement of pride. With regard to mimetics, the affectional forces concentrated about self-love are said to give us three different groups of expressions, which are represented as follows:

"*Exalted or Satisfied Pride*: Elevation of the eyebrows; elevation of the head; elevation of the neck; elevation of the trunk; gaze directed upward or toward the horizon; projection of the lower lip; firm closing of the mouth; expansive mimetics of the arms; rotation of the fingers round the axis of the arms; elevation of the hands above the head; ample dilation of the thorax; arms applied to the pelvis or chest in such fashion as to increase the transverse diameters of the body in one way or another; loose, slipshod gait, with legs wide apart; puffing, panting respiration; smiles, laughter, or tears."

"*Downcast Pride*: Depression of the eyebrows; depression of the eyelids; bowing of the head, neck, or trunk; gaze bent upon the ground; eye dull; general concentric mimetics; mimetics suggestive of a bitter taste; general tendency to diminish one's self, to hide, or to take flight."

"*Hypocrisy of Satisfied Self-Love*: Lowering of the head; very brilliant eyes; shrinking of the entire person; gestures of excuse, thanks, and entreaty; alternate laughter and tears; contraction of the lips, as if attempting to make the mouth smaller; trembling and suppression of the voice."

The writer says that varied and numerous as these elements of the mimetics of pride are, they all tend to the same end—to enlarge and elevate our personality if the self-love be exalted or

satisfied; to diminish and depress it if the pride be cast down. Saying that it is with mimetics as with language, he continues:

"With all the strength of our muscles we strive to make ourselves bigger and taller than we are. From these two simultaneous and sometimes contradictory efforts very naturally results the inflated form of the mimetics of pride and vanity, and it is with perfect justice that we compare a proud person to a peacock strutting about. We raise our eyebrows, eyelids, upper lip, neck, trunk, and shoulders; we try to lift all the principal or accessory portions of our person. So much for the elevation. As for the enlarging, we swell our cheeks, dilate the thorax, place our hands on our sides or under our armpits, spread our legs far apart, and sway our body from right to left and *vice versa*. We run our hand through our hair and push it up to make it seem more abundant than it is; in fine, we try to occupy as much space in breadth as we have already gained in height, or in longitude as we have acquired in latitude.

"Having made ourselves longer and broader, and increased all the elements possible in our organic geometry, we also extend our movements. The fingers spread as far apart as possible; the legs tend to stretch away from the trunk; often we take large articles in our hands, such as handkerchiefs, papers, or books, to increase still further the dimension of our members and extend the horizon of our swollen individuality. There is a characteristic way of waving the handkerchief in the air, which betrays the proud man ninety-nine times out of a hundred.

"This prolongation, enlargement, and expansion in every direction conclude with noisy breathing caused by prolonged retention of the breath to inflate the cheeks and make the thorax sonorous. The air must find a vent at last and it issues noisily, thus serving to attract attention toward us. This is also the reason that proud people usually talk very loudly, make frequent exclamations, and use every means to make a great noise.

"We can not be swollen with pride without despising some one or something, or without disdaining all mankind; therefore, in an animated mimetics, inspired by this sentiment, there is always a certain mocking smile, which is ironical, sardonic, or simply haughty. The haughtysmile is distinguished from the other two by a forward movement of the lower lip. This is so true that the muscle used in making this movement has received the name of the *musculus superbus*.

"But man can not strut forever. A state of slight and permanent inflation is the most habitual aspect of pride, and gives to the face a characteristic and enduring expression. The mimetics is always the same, but feebler, less strongly marked, so as to be borne by the muscles, which become accustomed to being always in a state of semi-contraction. Even when asleep a man may tell an on-looker that his self-love wakes. . . .

"The habit of command, with which is always associated a certain degree of loftiness or even pride, gives many generals, princes, and sovereigns a peculiar look and an aristocratic expression which are very hard to define, but which are apparent to the most vulgar observer. We all recall the look of majesty and authority which sparkled in the eyes of King Victor Emanuel; this singular characteristic also strikes us in King Humbert. Eight hundred years of royalty naturally leave upon the features of a family an impress not to be acquired at will by the first comer."

Thackeray on American Slavery.—Following is a quotation from a letter written by Thackeray, says the *London Times*, to a relative during his American tour, in 1853: "I have come away from the South not so horrified as perhaps I ought to be with slavery, which in the towns is not by any means a horrifying institution. The negroes in the good families are the happiest, laziest, comfortablest race of menials. They are kept luxuriously in working time and cared for most benevolently in old age—one white does the work of four of them, and one negro that can work has his old parents very likely and young children that can't. It is the worst economy, slavery, that can be, the clumsiest and most costly domestic and agricultural machine that ever was devised. Uncle's Tom's Cabin and the tirades of the Abolitionists mayn't destroy it, but common-sense infallibly will before long, and every proprietor would be rid of his slaves if he could—not in the cotton-growing States, I mean, but in households and in common agricultural estates."

CONDITION OF WOMEN IN BURMA.

OPPONENTS of the Woman's Rights movement are wont to remark that women have never proved their ability to maintain a position of perfect equality with man, and the advocates of the movement often base their arguments upon cases of such hazy antiquity that it is very difficult to accept the testimony. According to the *Journal of the Maha-Bodhi Society*, Calcutta, there is no need for this. There is a country in which women are as free as men, right at this present time, and that country is Burma. The paper gives an enthusiastic description of the Burmese women. We condense its main points as follows:

Before the law, in religion, and with regard to the moral code, men and women are here perfectly equal. The women administer their property themselves, and when they marry it remains in their full possession. The Burmese husband has no jurisdiction over his wife's belongings nor over her person. She is perfectly free from the day of her birth. The age of the knights, who praised their women as goddesses and treated them like slaves, never came to Burma. No lover there composes sonnets in which woman is spoken of as a supernatural creature, only to look upon her as an inferior being as soon as he marries her. Religion in Burma has never described woman as the cause of all evil, and never warned man against her devices. On the other hand, no Pope has called her the "last hope of the church." No mediocre literature has imbued women with false ideas regarding themselves, men, and the world in general. Hence they are left to decide for themselves what is befitting.

Married or single, all Burmese women have an occupation besides their home duties. Among the upper classes they look after their property, among the middle and lower classes they generally manage stores. Most retail stores are in the hands of women. As business is conducted during three hours of the day only, it does not interfere with their home duties. Women may, however, adopt any calling they please in Burma, without fear of shocking public opinion. Curiously enough, sewing and knitting are specially male occupations. The great liberty enjoyed by the women of Burma enables them to extend their views of life, and makes them tolerant. They know their weakness and their strength, and reckon with them. Divorce is obtained very easily in Burma, but less than one of every hundred marriages is ever annulled.

MARY ANDERSON never fails to advise stage-struck girls not to try acting. She has never once since her retirement wished to return to the stage. For six or seven years, she says, she loved her work, but after that the unnaturalness of her life, its unwholesome excitement, its glitter and glare became apparent to her eyes. First she grew weary of the constant publicity of such a life, and then her feeling became one of positive distaste.—*The American Art Journal*.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

"Rip," "Rot."

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

An article on the words "Fad" and "Tip" appeared in THE DIGEST a short time ago. The following theory of their origin was advanced in it. Each at first consisted of initials—"fad," of those of the words "for a day," and "Tip," of those of "to insure promptness." They were then so marked by periods placed between them, thus—"f.a.d." and "t.i.p." In course of time, these periods were left out. Then the letters formed words. "Fad" means something which is greatly in fashion at present, but will soon be cast aside—a thing which is but "for a day." A child is greatly pleased with one kind of toy one day. The next day, he must have something else, and so on. There is a great deal of the child in will, at least, with many grown-up people. "Tip" means—well, putting "yellow oil" on a person's hands "to insure promptness" when his services are needed.

The foregoing theory, it seems to me, is equally plausible regarding the word "rip," in such an expression as this, which is often used—"Let him rip," that is, "Let him pass into forgetfulness." We often see at the bottom of monumental inscriptions the initials "R.I.P." These stand for "Requiescat in pace" (May he [or she] rest in peace), which is also often given in full. Take away the periods which separate them, and we have "rip."

Another slang expression is, "That'll rot," meaning that it is all nonsense. The Standard Dictionary derives the word "rot" as here used, from the common one. That may be the correct theory. But may it not be derived from the French "tarot," which means a bassoon? In the *Montreal Réveil* of October 19, I find the following: "Ceux qui croient au tarot de la cartomancie au aux blagues de St. Antoine." Here "tarot" means the nonsense, twaddle, bosh, uttered by the "cartomancienne" or woman who tells fortunes by means of cards, which is just a "blow," or "flourish of trumpets." The "tarot" in French is pronounced "taro," the final "t" was very likely to be retained in English. As likely was the first syllable to be dropped in course of time, leaving the word "rot."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The State of Trade.

Except for iron, steel, and cotton, the larger portion of advances in prices of commodities reported since March last has largely disappeared. Earlier anticipations of a continuous advance in prices and demand this year, the outgrowth of the activity of two and three months ago, have met with disappointment. But there is little reason for the reaction in sentiment by many who discuss business conditions. Every wave of increased demand since the tide began to rise in March has resulted in net gain. Sentiment of traders generally is that the outlook promises an active spring trade, and that the holiday season will prove satisfactory.

Prices of staples have reacted, leather, Bessemer, pig-iron, steel billets, wheat, wheat flour, Indian corn, oats, cotton, and refined sugar being quoted lower, and print cloths, almost alone, higher, altho in special instances at Western markets there is an upward tendency to prices of bar iron, hogs, and shoes. Prices for lumber, coal, naval stores, rice, and coffee are unchanged. There is a prospect that Western tanneries will shut down, which points to higher prices for leather and may weaken hides. Lower quotations for Bessemer pig-iron and billets represent a falling off in orders for future delivery, altho mills and furnaces continue actively employed. Leading cereals are lower because of excessive supplies for some and larger quantities of others than anticipated. Lower prices for raw cotton have no effect on cotton goods, as the latter had not advanced proportionately.

Bank clearings throughout the United States this week aggregate \$1,121,000, a gain of 3.5 per cent. over last week, 18 per cent. as compared with the first week of November, 1894, and 20 per cent. in contrast with the total for the like week in 1893. The falling-off this week, in comparison with the like total in 1892, when the volume of business was very heavy, is less than 5 per cent. It is to such exhibits as this, together with greatly increased railway earnings, heaviest iron and steel production on record, widespread advances of wages, and prices for cotton and cotton goods promising prosperity during the coming season, that those should look who have felt only disap-

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pointment in the falling away of demand since September.—*Bradstreet's*, November 9.

Stocks, Cotton, Iron and Steel, etc.

The stock market was decidedly weak last week, influenced by the disturbed condition of Europe, where the condition of Turkey and China have created substantial fears of a general war. Foreign exchange was high, close to the gold exporting point, and probably gold would have been shipped had there been much demand from remitters.

Altho the markets have generally been dull, the volume of business can hardly be said to have undergone any shrinkage.

Both cotton and wheat were somewhat affected by the apprehensions in Europe of great disturbances. Both declined a little, while corn made a small gain. Last week the exports of cotton were not much more than half what they were in the same week of last year, and the receipts at seaboard points were just one half of the receipts in the same week of last year, but the receipts since September 1 have been nearly three fourths of those of the same period in 1894.

Iron and steel are, generally speaking, in a good condition, but there have been further declines in Bessemer pig and steel billets, and the volume of business is small. The large producers show no disposition to shade prices, tho the small producers are doing this to some extent. The price of coke is to be advanced to \$2, at the beginning of the year. Wages are higher than they were last winter, and ore will not be cheaper next year than it is this, so that it is expected that the prices of iron and steel will not sag much. Large orders for material are coming from car-builders, and the *American Manufacturer* predicts an enormous demand for manufactured products next year, altho that heavy increase in the demand for railroad equipment so long looked-for is still lagging.

Unseasonably warm weather and heavy fogs along the Eastern seaboard have contributed to make trade a little slow, and more especially in the dry-goods section. Business in woollens and worsteds has been dull, and trade has been rather light in staple and seasonable cottons, but the market remains firm. Sellers who are disposed to make their terms a little easier are few and not very important. On certain special lines of wor-

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steads for next spring, advances have been made, and the trade is awaiting the result. The sales of wool in the Boston market were slightly greater than those of the week before, but much less than in some weeks earlier in the season. Several woolen mills have shut down.—*The Journal of Commerce*, November 11.

Dry Goods, etc.

In the wholesale dry-goods trade business has been of the hand-to-mouth character, the mild weather having had a tendency to check the distribution of winter goods. This condition of affairs kept the sales of wool for the week down to very moderate figures, say 5,600,000 pounds. In contrast to the state of the woolen interest the cotton mills of New England are prosperous and still have large orders for goods, notwithstanding the unsettled state of the market for the raw material. The placing of liberal orders for cars formed the principal event in the iron and steel industry. At the West prices were generally well held, altho in the central and eastern sections Bessemer pig, steel billets, slabs, and finished products were in the main lower, partly because of some realizing on speculative holdings. On the other hand, an advance in the price of coke is looked for, and Lake Superior ores are expected to open at a material advance for next season's delivery, altho nothing has yet been done in the way of contracts. The bank clearings of the country, which

The Ear Marks of Merit.

When the maker of a proprietary medicine publishes the formula of it on the label of each bottle it is conclusive proof that the article is one of merit and challenges criticism. I. O. Woodruff & Co., the manufacturing chemists of 106-108 Fulton Street, New York, do this very thing in the case of Freligh's Tonic now being advertised. The value of the preparation in all nervous and mental prostrations, depressions, dyspepsia, etc., is fully attested by letters from many well-known persons, and these testimonials, with the formula, etc., will be sent to any one who will write to the address given.

were nearly 18 per cent. larger than for the corresponding week of last year, hardly represent the actual condition of trade, as the gain was contributed largely by a few of the leading centers of the East and West.

Cotton advanced in the early trading on a movement at the ports that was practically in favor of a crop of 6,600,000 bales, and also on an estimate by a leading firm of 6,435,300 bales. The volume of business, however, showed a shrinking speculation, and late in the week the market was heavy and lower, closing at a net loss of 20228 points for the various options. The decline was due to weak foreign markets growing out of the political situation in Europe, the decreased takings of Manchester spinners, and a larger interior movement than during the fore part of the week. Wheat was dull and declined over one cent.—*The Mail and Express*, November 9.

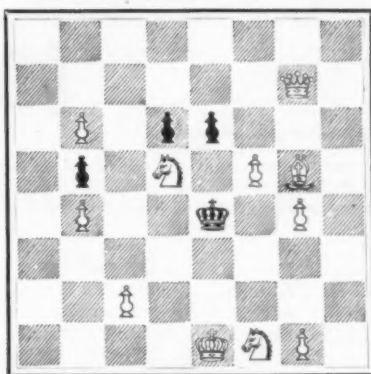
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Problem 97.

(First Prize, *Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland* Tourney.)

Black—Four Pieces.

K on K 5; Ps on K 3, Q 3, and Q Kt 4.



White—Eleven Pieces.

K on K sq; Q on K Kt 7; B on K Kt 5; Kts on

K B sq and Q 5; Ps on KB 5, K Kt 4, K R 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 4 and 6.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 93.

This problem has two solutions. Only one of our solvers found both solutions.

The author's solution is:

1. Kt-B 5 2. Q-K 3 3. Q-R 6, mate.
K x Kt K x Kt

F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C., found this solution, and Dr. Dalton, Brooklyn, found both solutions.

The second solution is (1) K-Kt 5.

This was found by M. W. H., University of Virginia; E. T. Runge, Chicago; G. A. Betournay, Regina, Can.; John Winslow, Bristol, Conn.; C. W. Cooper, Pittsburg; H. J. Hulson, Rochester; Dr. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.; A. Tooley, Brockport, N. Y.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. G. Keyes, Pittsfield, Mass.; J. F. Dee, Buffalo; the Revs. E. M. McMillen, Lebanon, Ky., Gilbert Dobbs, Brownsville, Tex., E. C. Haskell, Sigourney, Ia., I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa., and E. P. Skyles, Berlin, Pa.

No. 94 was submitted as a position which had "offered considerable amusement for the local

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(Editor People's Cyclopædia.)

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FREEMONT, MICH., March 11, 1894.

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Are you open to conviction? Consultation and trial treatment free at my office.

DEER PARK PARSONAGE, SMALLWOOD P. O.,
BALTIMORE, MD., October 7, 1895.

R. T. BOOTH, Esq., New York.

DEAR SIR: I sent you one dollar about ten days ago for one of your pocket inhaler outfits. It came to hand last Friday morning.

Mrs. Honey had been suffering severely for three weeks daily with asthma. As soon as the inhaler came she began using it, and after a few inhalations the asthma ceased, and now (Tuesday) it has not returned. She has had this trouble ever since she was seven years old, and is now forty, and we have spent hundreds of dollars in search of relief, purchasing everything we saw advertised. When you consider all this, I think it is the most remarkable thing that once using the inhaler should remove the trouble entirely.

Very truly yours,

(Rev.) GEORGE W. HONEY.



R. T. BOOTH, 18 East 20th St., New York.

gamblers," but it did not offer any difficulty to our solvers, they all found a mate in this way:

1. P x Kt K-Kt 5, mate.
2. P x P or P-Q 6

From the Hastings Tournament.

"BRIL" by PILLSBURY.

The Frenchman is so brilliant and aggressive a player that he must have thoroughly appreciated the lesson he received from the American youth in the following game:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

JANOWSKY. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	JANOWSKY. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K 3	28 Q-B 3	P-Q R 3
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	29 Q-Q 3	P-Q Kt 4
3 Q-Kt-B 3	K-Kt-B 3	30 P-Q R 3	Q-B 2!
4 Kt-B 3	B-K 2	31 Q-B 3	Q-B 5!
5 B-B 4	Castles	32 Kt(B3)-K2	R-K 5!
6 P-K 3	P-B 4	33 R-Q B sq	B(B3) x Kt!
7 B-Q 3	Kt-B 3	34 R x Q	Q P x R
8 Castles	Q P x P	35 K-B sq	B x Kt P
9 B x P	Kt-K R 4!	36 P-K B 5	P-Q R 4
10 P x P	Kt x B	37 P-Kt 4	P-Kt 5
11 P x Kt	B x P	38 R P x P	R P x P
12 Kt-K 4	B-K 2	39 Q-K Kt 3	B-K 4
13 R-B sq	Q-R 4	40 P-B 4	B-Q Kt 7
14 Q-B 2	Kt-Kt 5	41 Q-R 4	R-K sq
15 Q-K 2	Kt-Q 4	42 P-B 6	B-K 5
16 P-K Kt 3	P-Q Kt 3	43 P-Kt 5	P-R 4!
17 Kt-Q 4	B-Kt 2	44 Kt-Kt 3	P-B 6
18 Kt-Kt 3	Q-R 5	45 Kt x B	P-B 7!
19 B x Kt	P x B	46 Kt-Kt 3	P-B 6 Q ch
20 Kt-B 3	Q-Q 2	47 K-Kt 2	Q-Q 7 ch
21 Kt-Q 4	B-K B 3	48 K-R 3	R-K 7!
22 Q-Q 3	Q-R-Q B sq	49 Kt x R	Q x Kt
23 R(KB)-Q	K-R-K sq	50 Q-Kt 3	B-Q 5
24 R-K sq	P-K Kt 3	51 P-B 5	Q-B 8 ch
25 R x R ch	Q x R	52 K-R 4	B-B 7
26 R-Q sq	Q-Q 2	53 P x P	P x P
27 Q-N 3	R-K sq	54 P-B 7 ch	K x P

Black's 33d move was what did the business. After he had made his sound and brilliant sacrifice, he kept the White Queen out of play by some very ingenious maneuvers.

A GEM OF A GAME.

The London *Field* says that in this game Mr. Steinitz made "only one indifferent move, 13

An Asthma Cure at Last.

European physicians and medical journals report a positive cure for Asthma in the Kola Plant found on the Kongo River, West Africa. The Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadway, New York, are sending free trial cases of the Kola Compound by mail to all sufferers from Asthma who send name and address on a postal card. A trial costs you nothing.

P-Q 4, but M. Janowsky exacted the full penalty for it." B-K 3 would have stopped White's 16th move, which was the winning move, and to which Black had no satisfactory reply.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKY. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	JANOWSKY. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	13 R P x Kt	P-Q 4
2 Kt-KB 3	Kt-Q B 3	14 Q-R 5	Q-Q 3
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	15 Kt-B 3	B-K 3
4 B-R 4	P-Q 3	16 Kt-Kt 5	Q-B 3
5 Castles	K Kt-K 2	17 R x B	Q x Kt
6 B-Kt 3	Kt-R 4	18 B-R 6	K-Q sq
7 P-Q 4	P x P	19 Q x B P	R-K sq
8 Kt x P	P-Q B 4	20 Q R-K sq	Q-Q 2
9 Kt-B 5	Kt x Kt	21 B-Kt 7	R-Q B sq
10 P x Kt	Kt x B	22 B x P	B x B
11 R-K sq ch	B-K 2	23 Q x B ch	K-B 2
12 P-B 6	P x P	24 Q-K 5 ch	Resigns.

Ajeeb, or Pillsbury.

Nearly every one has heard of "Ajeeb," the automatic Chess-player, of the Eden Musée, New York. He is supposed to be able to beat any one who sits on the other side of the board. There is a story going the rounds, to the effect that when the Masters were busy at Hastings, a chess-player, name not given, tackled Ajeeb, and beat the Turk several games. The stranger remarked: "I can easily beat Ajeeb." Then the automaton became very angry, and from his "insides" there was heard a loud voice, saying: "Oh! you can, can you? Well, just wait till Pillsbury gets back."

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The Proposed International Match.

President Marean of the Brooklyn Chess Club has sent the following cable despatch to the British Chess Club at London, England:

"Sir George Newnes, British Chess Club, London: The Brooklyn Chess Club, on behalf of American chess-players, challenges the British Chess

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Club, representing the chess-players of Great Britain, to a match for chess supremacy to be played by cable on November 14 if possible. Teams of eight players. Conditions to be agreed upon. Early date will accommodate Mr. Pillsbury's departure for St. Petersburg.

"MAREAN, President."

In addition to this message the Brooklyn Chess Club also sent a formal challenge by mail.

The Philadelphia people do not take kindly to the Brooklyn Club in issuing a challenge and selecting a team to represent the entire country. Reichelm, in *The Philadelphia Times*, says: "We repeat that the Franklin Chess Club, by beating the strongest team Greater New York ever produced, is the champion club, *de facto*. Action will be taken protesting against the assumption of the Brooklyn Club to represent American Chess."

Since the above was written, the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, has issued a formal protest, against the challenge.

Openings at Hastings.

The British Chess Monthly, October, gives the following interesting table:

Names of Opening.	Games Played.	White Won.	Black Won.	Drawn.	Total.		Percentage of wins for White.
					White.	Black.	
Queen's Pawn.....	65	29	24	12	35	30	53.84
Ruy Lopez.....	44	10	12	13	25½	18½	57.95
French Defense.....	28	16	8	4	18	10	64.28
Vienna.....	12	4	6	2	5	7	41.66
Gioco Piano.....	11	4	5	3	6½	4½	59.09
Scotch.....	7	1	5	1	1½	5½	21.42
Evans Gambit.....	8	1	6	1	1½	6½	18.75
Two Knights.....	7	1	5	1	1½	5½	21.42
Three and Four Knights Sicilian Defense.....	6	3	2	1	3½	2½	58.33
Others.....	6	1	3	2	2	4	33.33
Petroff.....	5	1	1	3	2½	2½	50.00
King's Gambit Declined P-K B 4.....	5	2	2	1	2½	2½	50.00
From's Gambit.....	3	0	1	2	0	2	0.00
King's Gambit.....	3	0	2	1	0	2	0.00
Center Counter.....	3	0	3	0	0	3	0.00
Philidor's Defense.....	2	1	1	0	1	1	50.00
Staunton's.....	2	0	2	1	0	2	0.00
Evans Gambit Declined.....	1	0	1	0	0	1	0.00
	230	88	84	58	117	113	50.80

Castling in Problems.

We have received several "original" problems in which the key-move is "Castles." This subject has received considerable attention, and a great deal of argument has been heard on both sides. *The British Chess Magazine* has published a number of letters bearing upon the question whether or not Castling is a *legal* key-move. The position taken by those who declare against the

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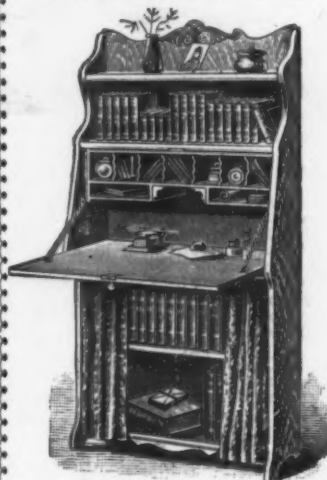
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validity of "Castling" is that it assumes a state of affairs which cannot be proved to really exist. It must be demonstrated first, that White can Castle, which, one writer says, we have a right to deny. Another declares that "every move in Chess-problems should be above suspicion and beyond question;" while a third puts it in this way: "A solver, it seems to me, is not to be aware whether or not K or R has moved during the course of such game." In our judgment, if a problem revealed the fact that White *can* Castle, that neither the K or R had been moved, then, Castling *might* be considered as a valid key-move. But this essential requisite is always lacking. A problem can not possibly be constructed, in which the right to Castle is undoubtedly established. In one word, a problem can not make known the fact that neither the K nor R has been moved.

London "Punch" on Pillsbury.

"THE CONQUEROR."

(Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, a young American master of twenty-two years, won the first prize in the Chess tournament at Hastings.)

Two Battles of Hastings—when young scholars rattle
Their "dates" off—henceforth may be reckoned;
If William the Norman did win the first battle,
'Twas Pillsbury pulled off the second.
A very young player old Steinitz to tackle,
Or enter the lists against Lasker!
When History's Muse is henceforth on the cackle,
One question a scholar may ask her,—
"Oh, which was the greater, chess-champion or war-man?"
In Chess there is no hanky-panky;
Less fair was the win of the tricky old Norman,
Than that of the quiet young Yankee!

—Punch.

Queen Victoria Loves Caissa.

We learn from *The Manchester Courier* that the Queen took a lively interest in the Hastings Tournament, and that it was at Her Majesty's express request that the Duke of York became a patron of the tournament. She rarely plays Chess now; but delights in watching a game played by the members of her family, and often after "checkmate" is called will give advice as to how the game "should have been played." Every member of the royal family is a skilful player, but Her Majesty, when she moves the pieces, is able to show her superiority over all other royal players, except the Empress Frederick, who is rarely defeated. The Queen received her lessons in Chess from the Prince Consort, who was also an enthusiastic player."

Current Events.

Monday, November 4.

The President designates November 28 as Thanksgiving Day. . . . Eugene Field, the poet and journalist, died suddenly of heart disease at his home in Chicago. . . . Booker T. Washington writes an open letter to Senator Tillman against the plan to deny education to negroes in South Carolina.

M. Bourgeois denounces the policy of the new French Ministry; radical reforms are outlined. . . . The Porte gives orders for the protection of American missionaries in Armenia. . . . Anarchy is said to be imminent in Turkey; Armenians attack the Turks in several places.

Tuesday, November 5.

The elections result in sweeping Republican victories in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; Kentucky is close. . . . Tammany wins in New York city and county by a large majority. . . . Mayor Pingree is reelected for the fourth time in Detroit by an increased majority.

Wonderful Cures of Catarrh and Consumption by a New Discovery.

Wonderful cures of Lung Diseases, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption are made by the new treatment known in Europe as the Andral-Broca Discovery. If you are a sufferer you should write to the New Medical Advance, 67 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and they will send you this new treatment free for trial. State age and all particulars of your disease.

The ambassadors of the powers are reported to have warned the Sultan that unless steps are taken to restore order, the Powers would in concert take action. . . . The Austrian Emperor grants amnesty to the political prisoners in Bohemia.

Wednesday, November 6.

Kentucky is conceded to the Republicans; the Republican majority will be small. . . . Latest returns increase the size of the Republican majorities in many States. . . . The woman-suffrage proposition is defeated in Massachusetts. . . . The Republicans carry Utah; Statehood is adopted. . . . Populists lose votes in every county in Nebraska.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey is dismissed; the ambassadors again confer regarding the disorders in different parts of the empire; the Sultan is urged to abdicate by unknown plotters who threaten him with death. . . . Reports of further Armenian massacres reach St. Petersburg. . . . The Austrian Emperor declines to ratify the election of the anti-Semite leader as burgomaster of Vienna.

Thursday, November 7.

Further investigation of election returns in New York shows that the proposition to spend \$9,000,000 in improving the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego canals receives a large majority. . . . A Federal court issues an injunction restraining strikers from interfering with the property of the Great Northern Railway. . . . There is talk about a movement for excise reform in New York; it is rumored that Mayor Strong is anxious to get rid of Commissioner Roosevelt.

A new Turkish Ministry is appointed; a reign of terror is said to prevail in Anatolia; European interference is continued to be discussed.

Friday, November 8.

About two hundred employees of the Great Northern Railway go out on strike, and a general tie-up is threatened. . . . The arbitrator in the Ohio coal-miners' strike decides in favor of the miners and the wage schedule will be raised. . . . The Populist organization in Indiana, it is reported, will disband.

The condition in Turkey is growing more critical; there are rumors that Russia intends to occupy Armenia; England decides to add six ships to her Mediterranean squadron. . . . Spain is said to have decided to proffer important reforms to Cuba.

Saturday, November 9.

Gold shipments are predicted; a million is engaged for export to Turkey. . . . The steamer



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We direct special attention to the following remarkable statement: For many years I suffered from Catarrh, which destroyed my hearing, and for twenty-five years I was so deaf that I could not hear a clock strike by holding my ear against it. I had tried every known remedy, and nothing gave me the slightest relief. I obtained Dr. Moore's treatment, and in three weeks my hearing began to improve, and now I can hear common conversation across a room; can hear a clock strike in an adjoining room, 30 feet away. I thing I am entirely cured, and my hearing permanently restored. EDWIN COLEMAN, Maize, Kans.

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Puritan, of the Fall River Line, goes ashore in a fog, and her position is dangerous. . . . There is a break in Industrials on the Philadelphia stock exchange. . . . Wall Street is depressed.

Lord Salisbury makes a speech on the condition of Turkey and England's foreign policy; interference of the powers is hinted at. . . . A serious rebellion breaks out in China. . . . Panic is threatened on the London Stock Exchange.

Sunday, November 10.

A campaign in the interest of foreign missions is opened in the Presbyterian churches.

The new Turkish Ministry is said to be fanatical and subservient to the Sultan. . . . Lord Salisbury's speech creates a favorable impression in Europe. . . . There is general anxiety over the condition of the Czarina, whose accouchement is expected.

LAWYERS.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States and Canada.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

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